



**CITY OF YORK,  
1939.**

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# **ANNUAL REPORTS**

**OF**

**The Medical Officer of Health,  
Tuberculosis Officer, and  
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),  
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
The Public Analyst,  
Canal Boats Inspector, and  
Tuberculosis Crusade Committee.**





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## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN W. COOPER).

*Chairman* :—COUNCILLOR T. HARWOOD.

*Vice-Chairman* :—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

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Coun. Crichton.	„ Watson.	„ Colley.
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Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P., Dr. Norah Kemp (B.M.A.).

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Tute (York Midwives' Association).

## FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross and Gaines.

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Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Alderman Hutchinson, Councillors Cross, Anderson and Colley.

## JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Coun. T. Harwood (Chairman).	Coun. Adamson.	Rev. S. W. Key.
Ald. Wright.	„ Gaines.	Miss M. Cudworth
„ Hutchinson.	Mrs. Coates.	(Vice-Chairman).
Coun. Crichton.	Dr. D. Laing.	Mrs. D. E. Lyth.
	Dr. S. M. Bateman.	

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

### (a) Medical :—

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity and Tuberculosis Hospitals :—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

### Deputy M.O.H. :—

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

### Assistant M.O.H. and Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital :—

ANNA V. THOMPSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (To 31st March, 1939).

DOROTHEA KERSLAKE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (From 8th April, 1939).

### Assistant M.O.H. and Medical Officer, City Infirmary, Fever Hospital, etc. (temporary) :—

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.

### Senior Assistant School Medical Officer :—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool).

### Assistant School Medical Officer :—

RUTH M. ALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.).

### Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

### Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital :—

J. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

### District Medical Officers (Poor Law) (part time) :—

North District—OLIVE M. MIDGLEY, M.D., M.B., B.S. (To 12th November, 1939).

HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B. (From 13th Nov., 1939).

Central District—JENNIE P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.

East District—A. K. TATESON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. & S.

West District—J. T. WOODHEAD, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time) :—

R. THOMAS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch.

### Orthopædic Consultant (part time) :—

J. G. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

### Public Vaccinators (part time) :—

East Sub-District—OLIVE M. MIDGLEY, M.D., M.B., B.S. (To 30th August, 1939).

HELENE E. SYKES, M.B., Ch.B. (From 31st August, 1939).

West Sub-District—G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.



Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time) :—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time) :—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time) :—

K. L. BLOOMER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time) :—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

Dental Officers :—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

MISS L. B. RICHIE, L.D.S.

Medical Officer, Orthopædic Clinic (part time) :—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Yorks. Children's Orthopædic Hospital).

(b) Others :—

Veterinary Surgeon :—

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analysts :—

JOHN EVANS, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

F. FISHBURN, C.R.San.Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

C. SIMPSON, A.R.San.Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Housing and Drainage Inspector :—

J. WILSON, C.R.San.Inst., Cert. San.Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors :—

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

W. H. PLUMMER, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

H. WISEMAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

C. WEBB, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. CHARNLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department).

A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (transferred temporarily to A.R.P. Department).

F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

C. HARRISON, C.S.I.J.B. (Temp.) (From 13th February, 1939).

H. G. MILBURN, C.S.I.J.B. (Temp.) (From 18th July, 1939, to 19th August, 1939).

A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. (Temp.) (From 17th August, 1939).

Vaccination Officer :—

R. A. WILKINSON.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School :—

MISS MANNING.

Matron, Fever Hospital :—

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N. (Fever).

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium :—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital :—

MISS R. COCHRAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law) :—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Mental Hospital :—

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M.

District Midwifery Sister :—

MISS E. HAYHOE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health and Tuberculosis Visitors :—

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS A. E. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Assistant Health and Tuberculosis Visitors :—

MISS A. BARNES, S.C.M. and Fever Trained.

MISS E. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives :—

MRS. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.

MRS. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.

MRS. H. A. HEAP, S.C.M.

MRS. L. M. A. MIDDLECOAT, S.C.M.

MRS. E. J. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. H. THOMPSON, S.C.M.

MISS E. M. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS H. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To  
31st March, 1939).

School Nurses :—

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N.

MISS E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS E. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS G. H. WEALE, S.R.N.



Dental Nurse :—

MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Dental Attendant :—

MISS R. E. GLEW.

Orthopædic Nurse :—

MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(c) Clerical Staffs :—

(a) Health Department :—

Senior (First Class) Clerk :—C. W. PRIME.

Second Class Clerks :—L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H. ; L. W. RICHMAN.

Third Class Clerks :—N. WELBURN (To 3rd April, 1939) ; E. B. OGLESBY (To 16th Nov., 1939) ; P. D. BEADLE ; W. H. PULLEYN (From 11th April, 1939) ; J. D. CANTRELL (From 8th May, 1939).

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Hon. Secretary Care Committee :—MISS E. E. CONING, H.V. Certificate.

Assist. Secretary :—MISS N. TAYLOR.

Third Class Clerk :—MISS M. MOORE.

(c) Child Welfare Centre :—

Second Class Clerk :—MISS E. M. MILBURN.

Third Class Clerk :—MISS W. M. BANFORD (From 3rd July, 1939).

(d) School Clinic :—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks :—MISS M. SOWRAY ; MISS E. PRIESTMAN ; \* MISS V. MARSHALL.

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1939.

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To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Although the outbreak of war on 3rd September, 1939, imposed very heavy burdens on the staff of this department, it was found possible to keep the ordinary health services of the City running efficiently, in addition to the emergency hospital and air-raid casualty schemes.

The Ministry of Health and the Board of Education having modified their requirements, it will be found that this report and that dealing with the School Medical Services, drawn up by Dr. Shevlin, contain less detail than usual, but they include all the information necessary to give an outline of the year's work.

Statistics essential for the compilation of parts of this report were not received from the Registrar-General until the end of September, 1940, hence the delay in publication.

It will be noted that the Registrar-General has estimated the resident population for the middle of 1939 at 102,100, an increase of 1,300 persons from 1938.

The birth-rate has declined from 15.5 to 15.1 per 1,000, but is still above the average for England and Wales, namely, 15.0 per 1,000.

The death-rate of 11.0 per 1,000 compares favourably with 12.1 for the whole country.

Maternity and Infant Welfare figures are disappointing—maternal mortality has risen from 1.86 to 5.59 per 1,000 births, and infant mortality from 43.5 to 51.8 per 1,000 births.

Tuberculosis mortality has, however, fallen from 62 to 57 per 100,000. I fear, however, that war conditions (as happened in 1914-1918) may cause a rise. In 1918 it reached 168 per 100,000.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent in the City during 1939, 419 cases, compared with 320 in the preceding year, but there were only 86 cases of Diphtheria, in contrast to 167 in 1938.

The war has brought to a standstill the clearance of unhealthy areas, and only a few individual houses can now be dealt with. In the section on Housing will be found a table which conveniently summarises the schemes carried out, beginning with the Hope Street Clearance Area and ending with those confirmed in 1939. It shows a grand total of 2,161 houses dealt with and 7,295 persons displaced.

Various causes and finally difficulty in obtaining materials owing to war conditions have made progress in the building of our new General Hospital painfully slow, and the work is still far from complete, even in the modified form to which it has been reduced by financial stringency.

Miss Coning has now published her twenty-fifth report on the work of the Care Committee, included in Section G of this report.

The division of the country into regions, with headquarters of one region in Leeds, has made closer co-operation with the Ministry of Health possible, and I should like to pay a personal tribute to the unfailing courtesy and skilled advice which I have received from its officers in the many dealings which I have had with them in these difficult days.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Staff of the Health Department, and my colleagues in other departments for the help given to me in carrying out my duties.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

50 Bootham, York.

October, 1940.



## CITY OF YORK.

### SECTION A.

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres : 6,456.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Resident population, mid-1939 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 102,100.

Average population appropriate to the calculation of death-rates, 101,000

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to the rate-books, 27,260

Rateable value (April, 1939), £666,888.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,590.

#### Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the York Employment Exchange for the following information :—

#### “ COMPARISON OF THE STATE OF THE UNEMPLOYED REGISTER FOR 1938 AND 1939.

The averages are based on the numbers on the Register on the Monday in each month, on which the statistical returns are prepared.

	MEN.		WOMEN.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Wholly Unemployed, including Non-Claimants (i.e., persons who are registered as unemployed, but who are not receiving Unemployment Insurance benefit or Unemployment Assistance Allowances) ... ..	2236	1847	538	733
Casuals (i.e., persons who are casually employed) ... ..	86	63	—	5
Temporary Stoppage ... ..	154	157	44	86
Total Average ...	2476	2067	582	824

There has been a definite improvement in trade during the year in the industries mainly employing men, and had it not been for the long spell of bad weather since Christmas it was anticipated that the number of unemployed would have been well below half the number of unemployed immediately prior to the outbreak of war. This decrease is partly due to a number of men joining the Forces and also increased activity in connection with war contracts.

The Women's Register shows an increase in the number of unemployed, and this is almost entirely due to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of raw materials.



Poor-Law Relief :	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief ... ..	534	531	516	510	478
Including, in sick wards and Children's Homes ... ..	285	260	245	163	138
Total persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief ... ..	2511	2050	1720	1705	1578
Including, under medical relief only	19	14	17	12	11

VITAL STATISTICS, 1939.  
(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births {	Leg. ...	1,473	798	675	Birth-rate ... 15.1 per 1,000.
	Illeg. ...	68	32	36	
Stillbirths {	Leg. ...	59	31	28	Rate per 1,000 total births 41.1.
	Illeg. ...	7	5	2	
Deaths ... ..		1,101	589	512	Death-rate ... 11.0 per 1,000.
Deaths from Puerperal causes:—					
			Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..		3		1.86
	Other Puerperal causes ...		6		3.73
	Total ... ..		9		5.59

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—						
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
Number ... ..		75		5		80
Rate per 1,000 live births ...		50.9		73.5		51.8
Death from Cancer (all ages) ... ..						147
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..						Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...						7
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...						3
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)				0.03	} per 1,000 living at all ages.	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases ... ..				0.85		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..				0.45		
Total Tuberculosis death-rate ... ..				0.57		
Cancer death-rate ... ..				1.45		
Epidemic Influenza death-rate ... ..				0.12		

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth-rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1935	90200	1374	15.2	1030	11.4	344
1936	89680	1347	15.0	1073	12.0	274
1937	100090	1468	15.0	1168	12.1	300
1938	100800	1562	15.5	1071	10.7	491
1939	102100	1541	15.1	1101	11.0	440
AVERAGE ...		1458	15.1	1088	11.4	370

Lowest birth-rate on record—14.6 in 1933.  
Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES AS TO CAUSES OF DEATH  
DURING 9 YEARS, 1931-1939 :—

Cause of Death.	YEARS :								
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	3	2	7	2	—	15	1	1	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	—	3	4	—	1	—	2	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	6	9	5	2	10	—	10	—	7
Diphtheria ... ..	4	22	17	14	4	—	—	3	1
Influenza ... ..	39	20	35	12	24	16	48	10	12
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	3
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	4	1	2	2	4	—	4	3	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	69	57	53	43	51	40	43	52	46
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	14	15	9	11	7	10	11	11	12
Syphilis ... ..	1	3	2	3	1	5	1	3	6
General paralysis of the Insane, etc. ... ..	6	4	1	2	2	6	5	1	1
Cancer ... ..	132	127	111	141	131	123	155	153	147
Diabetes ... ..	12	14	15	16	16	11	24	15	18
Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	68	64	74	80	67	60	65	69	69
Heart disease ... ..	201	220	219	223	224	256	242	260	270
Aneurysm ... ..	1	—	4	7	5	3	4	4	4
Other circulatory diseases ... ..	29	45	26	39	34	48	54	55	49
Bronchitis ... ..	46	46	41	31	26	35	49	44	37
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	60	49	50	41	41	59	66	52	36
Other Respiratory diseases ... ..	11	7	4	7	16	11	22	11	13
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	6	11	11	9	11	9	11	7	9
Diarrhœa, etc. ... ..	2	4	6	8	13	13	10	10*	3*
Appendicitis ... ..	1	12	4	8	3	11	11	6	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	7	3	1	7	2	2	3	2	7
Other diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	11	6	7	6	5	8	3	6	5
Other digestive diseases ... ..	20	13	23	23	15	13	14	17†	19†
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	39	35	46	39	37	45	41	23	47
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	2	5	—	1	1	1	3	3
Other Puerperal causes ... ..	2	2	2	6	4	4	3	—	6
Congenital Debility and mal-formation, including Premature Birth, etc. ... ..	48	45	39	39	41	52	41	40	48
Senility ... ..	66	41	52	53	73	80	74	60	75
Suicide ... ..	10	19	11	12	14	8	10	13	16
Other Violence ... ..	34	26	38	39	41	30	41	30	46
Other defined diseases ... ..	68	86	84	89	104	94	98	101	81
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	—
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030	1,073	1,168	1,071	1,101

\* Under two years.

† Includes Diarrhœa two years and over.



REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES AS TO CAUSES OF DEATH AT  
DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0—1.	1—2.	2—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough ... ..	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	46	—	—	—	1	8	11	12	11	3	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	12	2	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
11. Syphilis ... ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc. ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease ... ..	147	—	—	—	1	1	—	10	13	44	38	40
14. Diabetes ... ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	23	27
16. Heart disease ... ..	270	—	—	—	2	2	5	8	22	56	90	85
17. Aneurysm ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
18. Other Circulatory diseases ... ..	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	19	16
19. Bronchitis ... ..	37	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	6	16
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	36	5	1	2	—	—	1	2	8	7	5	5
21. Other Respiratory diseases ... ..	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6
22. Peptic Ulcer ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	—	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc. ... ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
24. Appendicitis ... ..	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
27. Other digestive diseases ... ..	17	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	47	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	9	14	12
29. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, pre- mature birth, malforma- tions, etc. ... ..	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility ... ..	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	66
33. Suicide ... ..	16	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	5	—	—
34. Other violence ... ..	46	4	1	—	1	—	8	5	4	6	9	8
35. Other defined diseases ... ..	81	6	1	1	3	2	6	3	5	13	21	20
36. Causes, ill-defined or un- known ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1,101	80	6	8	11	19	46	61	95	199	258	318

# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY.

	Average for England and Wales	Average for the 126 County Boro's and great towns including York.	Average for the 148 smaller towns	YORK
<u>Rate per 1,000 of total population :—</u>				
BIRTH-Rate ... ..	15.0	14.8	15.6	15.1
DEATH-Rate (all causes) ... ..	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.0
From Enteric Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.07
Diphtheria ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01
Influenza ... ..	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.12
<u>Rate per 1,000 Births :—</u>				
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	4.6	6.3	3.0	1.9
Total deaths under one year ... ..	50	53	40	51.8

## MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1935-1939.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Average.
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:						
No. of deaths (YORK) ...	5	5	4	3	9	5.2
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York ... ..	3.45	3.58	2.61	1.86	5.59	3.42
England and Wales ...	3.93	3.65	3.11	2.97	2.82	3.30
(b) INFANT MORTALITY :						
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	69	97	71	68	80	77.0
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York ... ..	50.2	72	48.4	43.5*	51.8	53.2
England and Wales ...	57.1	59	58	53	50*	55.4

\* Lowest on record.



# STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	WHOLE* YEAR
Births ... ..	352	388	357	377	1,541
Birth-rate ... ..	13.8	15.2	14.0	15.7	15.1
Deaths ... ..	292	276	229	311	1,101
Death-rate ... ..	11.6	11.0	9.1	12.3	11.0
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	22	17	15	26	80
Rate per 1,000 Births ...	62.5	43.8	42.0	69.0	51.8
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia ... ..	37	24	14	18	73

\* The figures for the four quarters are those supplied by the local Registrars.

Those for the whole year are supplied by the Registrar-General.

## MARRIAGES.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
					York.	England & Wales
Year 1935	...	871	...	...	19.3	17.1
„ 1936	...	864	...	...	19.3	17.3
„ 1937	...	832	...	...	17.0	17.4
„ 1938	...	939	...	...	18.6	17.5
„ 1939	...	1212	...	...	24.0	21.1*

\* Highest on record.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CASE-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

Diseases.	Case-rates.		Death-rates.	
	York.	England and Wales.	York.	England and Wales.
Diphtheria (per 100,000 population) ...	84	114	1	5
Scarlet Fever do. ...	409	189	Nil.	1
Enteric Fever do. ...	7	4	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia (per 1,000 births) ... ..	33.0	14.35	1.86	.77

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1935-1939.  
(Registrar-General's figures.)

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1935	51	0.56	7	0.08*	58	0.64
1936	40	0.44*	10	0.11	50	0.55*
1937	43	0.44*	11	0.11	54	0.55*
1938	52	0.51	11	0.11	63	0.62
1939	46	0.45	12	0.12	58	0.57
Average ...	46	0.48	10	0.11	56	0.59

\* Lowest on record.

*TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS* notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	139	119	113	121	94	101	81	69	58	59	60	57	62	45*
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	63	59	43	31	27	46	34	47	38	16*	31	21	30
Total	180	182	172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97	76	88	83	75*

\* Lowest on record.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1939 :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
153	123	276	88	100	188	464

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever in the City during the year, and a marked decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 419 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 320 in 1938) and 86 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 167 in 1938) being notified.

There was 1 death from Diphtheria and none from Scarlet Fever (compared with 3 and 2 respectively in 1938).

Whooping Cough was more prevalent than in the preceding year, and there were 7 deaths, as compared with none in 1938.

There were no deaths from Measles in 1939.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health, or that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

Results of the investigation of the numbers of children attending Elementary Schools in York suffering from malnutrition are set out below :—

	Number of children examined	Nutrition.		Percentage subnormal or bad
		"Slightly subnormal"	"Bad"	
1935	3,760	436	23	12.2
1936	3,691	401	8	11.1
1937	5,111	515	6	10.2
1938	3,440	471	2	13.7
1939*	2,583	274	3	10.7

\* To 31st August, 1939.



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—See page 4.

#### 1. (ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the local authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year 1939 is set out below.

Specimens.	Total.
Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli ... ..	1,728
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	390
Specimens examined for Venereal Diseases ... ..	1,727
Miscellaneous :—	
Swabs for Hæmolytic Streptococci ... ..	407
Cervical Swabs ... ..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ... ..	3
Swabs from Ear ... ..	36
Urine ... ..	47
Fæces ... ..	24
Agglutination Reactions for Enteric Bacilli, etc. ... ..	13
Blood counts, estimation of Sugar and Urea, Cultures ... ..	16
Blood Transfusions ... ..	7
Virulence Tests (Diphtheria) ... ..	14
Post-mortem Examinations ... ..	3
Milk (Bacteriological Counts, Methylene Blue Tests, etc.) ... ..	117
Milk (Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli) ... ..	113
Ice Cream (Bacteriological Examination) ... ..	6
Water (Bacteriological Examination) ... ..	2
Other Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations ... ..	13
Total ... ..	4,669

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analysts (John Evans, M.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield, and Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C., Sheffield). See Section I.

#### I. (ii) (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee possess three motor ambulances, two motor vans and a utility car for hospital and disinfection work.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to Hospitals, or to the homes of patients. During the year 1938, 1,550 calls were responded to, and in 1939 there were 1,774 calls.

The ambulances of the Watch Committee are available for removing maternity cases to Hospital.



The Watch Committee assume financial liability for accident cases. Cases of sickness are removed at their own expense, and in June, 1934, the City Council agreed that the Health Committee should be responsible for payment in cases where the person is unable to meet the expense.

The services, as detailed above, appear adequate for the City and District.

#### I. (ii) (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—The York Nursing Association's staff consists of six trained nurses, who paid 21,476 visits during the year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

511 cases were visited during 1939.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of their nurses, in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, Poliomyelitis, etc., in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia.

#### I. (ii) (d) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinic, held on Wednesdays at the Social Hall, Huntington Road, was closed on 8th November, 1939, as the attendances were very few and convenient facilities are available at the other centres.

##### ST. SAVIOURGATE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Daily, 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m.

Women's Clinic (Gynæcological, Post-Natal and Birth Control)—  
Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a.m.

##### DUNCOMBE PLACE.

Post-Natal Clinic—Mondays, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

##### SOCIAL HALL, HUNTINGTON ROAD.

Infants and Toddlers—Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

##### PARISH HALL, ACOMB.

Welfare Centre—Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Thursdays, 10 a.m.

##### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BURTON STONE LANE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

#### YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The work of this Centre is carried out at the Medical Inspection Room, Cavalry Barracks, and provides for the wives and families of all soldiers stationed at York.

Consultations are held daily, and in addition there are special welfare days twice a month in the winter and once a month in the summer.

The arrangements at the other Clinics and Treatment Centres remained unchanged.

#### I. (ii) (e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

The house No. 3 Beech Grove, adjoining the entrance to the Maternity Hospital, was purchased by the Corporation during the year and equipped as additional accommodation for the staff. As a result of the re-arrangement four new small wards were opened.

The sewage of Fairfield Sanatorium, which had since the opening been dealt with in a small separate plant, is now passed into the main sewer of the Flaxton Rural District, and the existing works have been closed down.

The old buildings which housed the nurses and the farm foreman at Fairfield have been demolished and replaced by a block of four houses. Three of these are now used to accommodate the nurses, pending the building of a new Nurses' Home, which has been held up owing to the outbreak of the war.

There are no developments to record at the Fever Hospital.

The Scheme of the City Council for the extension of the City Infirmary is detailed in full in the Annual Report for 1933, pages 21, 22 and 23.

During 1934 the City Engineer prepared plans for three new blocks, with accommodation for 180 patients (60 beds surgical, 60 medical, and 60 for children) with surgical theatre, X-ray, massage and light department, together with extension of the accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

The work was commenced in October, 1938. Additional plans have been prepared for a new boiler-house, laundry and kitchen. During the year a surgical theatre was fitted up in the City Infirmary and other alterations and protective work were carried out to render certain wards available for use as an emergency hospital.

Protective measures were carried out at the other Institutions.



**Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended  
31st December, 1939:—**

On the 31st December, 1939, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows :—

(a)	for men	...	...	...	161	
(b)	for women	...	...	...	120	
(c)	for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	29	(excluding cots in maternity wards).
	Total	...	...	...	310	

**(A) IN-PATIENTS (Civilian).**

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	652
2.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	241
3.	Number of patients discharged (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	423
4.	Duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above—					
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	367
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	196
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	101
5.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	IN-PATIENTS (Non-Civilian)	...	...	...	...	77

**(B) OUT-PATIENTS.**

1.	Nature of out-patient provision : MESSAGE AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT					
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient depart- ment	...	...	...	...	63
3.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient depart- ment	...	...	...	...	413

**HOSPITALS (VOLUNTARY).**

Mr. J. R. Mackrill, Secretary of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following information :—

**“ YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.**

An extension to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Ward opened in November, 1939, increased its bed capacity to 36. Eye patients are now entirely separated from Ear, Nose and Throat cases. The number of permanent beds in the hospital is 222.

A new Nurses' Home has been built containing 36 bedrooms, common rooms for the staff, and a large Preliminary Training School with Demonstration Room. Each nurse now has a room of her own.”



2. (i) ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED FROM THE LATE BOARD OF GUARDIANS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Dr. N. J. M. Hession has, since August, 1935, been temporary Medical Officer in charge of the City Infirmary, which is still administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

The medical charge of the Children's Homes was taken over by Dr. Catherine B. Crane in September, 1936.

2. (ii) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(a)	Number of medical relief districts	...	...	...	Four
(b)	Number of districts in which the “ open choice ” system of medical relief has been introduced	...	...	Nil	
(c)	Number of district medical officers	...	...	Four	
(d)	Number of officers whose whole time is devoted to public health service	...	...	...	Nil

Dr. Olive M. Midgley relinquished her appointment as Medical Officer of the North District on 12th November, 1939, and was succeeded by Dr. Helene E. Sykes.

There were no other changes during the year.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1939 :—

Area.	No. of visits paid.
North	569
Central	745
East	619
West	565
	<hr/> 2,498 <hr/>

2. (iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Corporation, with the East Riding County Council, are partners in the Joint Board which manages the Brandesburton Hall Certified Institution, near Beverley, East Yorkshire. The accommodation at this Institution is still the same, as, owing to the War, a new pavilion which it was proposed should be built has had to be postponed.

The City of York has one-third share of the accommodation. There are 47 male and 35 female patients from York accommodated at this Institution.

The Corporation are one of the constituent authorities in the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, whose Institution is at Whixley, in the West Riding. Seventeen male patients from York are accommodated there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 5 boys under 16 years of age, but no approved accommodation for mentally defective girls.

Accommodation at the York Institution is approved for 10 adult males and 10 adult females.

The total number in institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, is 130 (75 males, 55 females, all ages). Four cases are under guardianship.

3. (i) MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

To carry out the requirements of the Midwives Act, 1936, the City is now divided into two areas, with four municipal midwives to each area. Expectant mothers have a free choice of midwife in each area.

Until 31st March, 1939, there were three districts with three midwives in each, but on the resignation of Miss Watson, the eight midwives remaining were re-grouped as above. The new scheme has worked satisfactorily.

The standard fee is two guineas (one guinea for an abortion), but reductions are made according to the means of the patients, and in some cases no charge is made, e.g., when the family is receiving poor law relief, or the breadwinner is unemployed.

The total staff consists of the District Sister and eight midwives.

	Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Totals.
(a) Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—			
(i) Employed by the Council ... ..	9	12	21
(ii) In private practice ... ..	6	11	17
	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	23	38
	—	—	—

	Domiciliary Cases.	Cases in Institutions.	Totals.
(b) Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—			
(i) Employed by the Council—			
As Midwives ... ..	403	521	924
As Maternity Nurses ... ..	121	80	201
(ii) In private practice—			
As Midwives ... ..	225	41	266
As Maternity Nurses ... ..	105	364	469
Totals—As Midwives ... ..	628	562	1190
As Maternity Nurses ... ..	226	444	670
(c) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife—			
(i) Engaged in domiciliary practice, 298; }			
(ii) In Institutional practice, Nil; }			
		Total, 298.	

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1939 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice ... ..	50
Of sending for medical help in emergencies ... ..	298
Of preparing a dead body for burial ... ..	2
Of artificial feeding ... ..	14
Of death of mother or child ... ..	17
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules) ... ..	14
Ditto      ditto      (under Notification of Births Act)	61
Of liability to be a source of infection ... ..	13

One midwife in private practice retired during the year and compensation was paid under the Midwives Act, 1936.

In February, 1932, the Health Committee decided, on the request of the York Midwives' Association, that when a midwife's case is ordered into the Maternity Hospital, one-fifth of the midwife's fee should be returned to her by the Corporation in respect of services rendered prior to the patient entering the Hospital. In November, 1938, it was decided to pay a flat rate of 10s. per case.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the two Assistant M.O.H.'s (who are the Supervisors of Midwives for the City).



YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.  
STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1939.

1. No. of Beds, 28 (plus 2 isolation).
2. No. of Beds reserved for expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment (included under 1), 6.
3. No. of admissions, 1939—721.
4. No. of women treated in beds shown under 2 (included in figure shown under 3)—276.
5. Average duration of stay, 14 days.
6. Number of cases delivered by :—
  - (a) Midwives, 502.
  - (b) Doctors, 80.
7. No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency, 231.
8. No. of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia, 38.
9. No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum, Nil.
10. No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 90.
11. No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, 2.
  - 1—Discharge on day of birth.  
Swab shewed no gonococci.  
Discharge cleared up on third day.
  - 1—Onset 11 days after birth.  
Swab shewed no gonococci.  
Case discharged to City Infirmary for further treatment.  
Eyes clear after treatment.
12. (a) Number of maternal deaths, 11.  
 (b) Cause of death in each case :—
  - (1) Obstetric shock—placenta prævia.
  - (2) Hæmorrhage and shock—toxæmia.
  - (3) Rheumatic pancarditis.
  - (4) Pyelonephrosis.
  - (5) Eclampsia.
  - (6) Eclampsia.
  - (7) Pulmonary embolism.
  - (8) Obstetrical shock. Pulmonary embolism.
  - (9) Tuberculosis of lungs and intestines (Miscarriage).
  - (10) Chronic nephritis—acute heart failure.
  - (11) Staphylococcal septicæmia.
13. Number of infant deaths :—
  - (i) Stillborn, 30.
  - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 18. (Prematurity, 4; prematurity due to maternal toxæmia, 4; prematurity due to maternal eclampsia, 2; atelectasis, 3; congenital heart disease, 1; spina bifida and hydrocephalus, 1; cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; icterus gravis neonatorum, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1).  
No post-mortem examinations were made.

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 7 pupil midwives. All were entered for the examination and all were successful.

### 3. (ii) MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Population of the area served by the Council ... .. 100,800  
(Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1938).

2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :

(a) Live births, 1,487 ; (b) Still-births, 61 ; (c) Total, 1,548.

(d) By midwives, 1,529 ; (e) By doctors and parents, 19.

3. Health Visiting—

(a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :

(i) by the Council ... .. 7

(ii) by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1

(b) Equivalent to whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)—

(i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 5

(ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... .. 1

(c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :

(i) To expectant mothers—First visits ... .. 237

Total visits ... .. 472

(ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 1,417

Total visits ... 8,941

(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—

Total visits ... .. 19,349

4. Infant Welfare Centres—

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 4

(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(Military Families) ... .. 1

(c) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of the first attendance, were—

(i) Under 1 year of age ... .. 1,006

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... .. 262

(d) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of year, were—

(i) Under 1 year of age ... .. 943

(ii) Over 1 year of age ... .. 1,590



5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics :	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ... ..	3	2
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ...	1	1
(iii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year ... ..	970	437

6. Milk and other food is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age free, or at less than cost-price in necessitous cases ; and at cost price in other cases.

Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—Liquid, 5,266 gallons ; Dried, 12,189 pounds.

In July, 1937, arrangements were made for the supply of meals to expectant and nursing mothers, the Education Committee arranging for the feeding of necessitous cases at four meals centres in use for school children, viz. :—Holgate Bridge, Haxby Road, Harper's Yard and Fifth Avenue. The number of meals served during 1939 was 5,531.

In October, 1939, the City Council approved a scheme for the supply of free meals to necessitous pre-school children. The number of meals served up to 31st December, 1939, was 118.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929
	York Maternity Hospital.	City Infirmary (Poor Law).
Number of Institutions ... ..	1	1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ... ..	28	4
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ... ..	721	10
Number of beds (included in the figures above) allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment ... ..	6	3
Total number of women treated in these beds during the year ... ..	276	Nil.

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions :—	
Purey Cust Nursing Home ... ..	1
Nunthorpe Nursing Home ... ..	1



8. Day Nurseries.

Number of day nurseries—

- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.  
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.

9. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	2
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	53	41	—	45
(4) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	4	33	—	—
(5) Whooping Cough (do.)	32	259	—	1
(6) Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.)	Not notifiable	8	—	—
(7) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

\* Vision unimpaired, 3.

10. Home Nursing.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal pyrexia—

- (i) by the Council ... Nil.  
(ii) by Voluntary Associations (6 District Nursing Assn. 1 Military Families) ... 7

- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses ... 248

11. Maternal Deaths. (M.O.H.'s figures).

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year—

- (i) from sepsis ... 2  
(ii) from other causes ... 13

- (b) Number of these cases which died—

- (i) at home ... Nil.  
(ii) in institutions (including 4 non-resident mothers) ... 15

12. Child Life Protection (Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	30
(b)	Number of children on the Register—					
	(i) at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	35
	(ii) who died during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	...				Nil.
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were—					
	(i) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	7
	(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(iii) Male	...	...	...	...	3
(d)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 209 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...			Nil.
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year—					
	No. of cases.	Act and Section under which taken.				
	Nil.	—				

3. (iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME.

15 Bootham Terrace, York.

(Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. There are 10 beds and 4 cots in the Home. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £150 from the Corporation, Councillor Mrs. Moore and Councillor E. Temple being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1939.

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Expectant Mothers received	17	15	23	25	24
Mothers with their infants received	23	19	18	23	22

**(b) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS.**

The Public Assistance Officer reports as follows :—

Accommodation is available at the Institution, 75 Huntington Road, York, to the extent of 4 beds and 4 cots, but this accommodation is only used in cases of emergency. Persons are persuaded, as far as possible, to avail themselves of the accommodation provided at the Maternity Hospital.

Children are maintained in the Poor Law Institution up to the age of one year, when, if in good health, they are normally transferred to the Infants' Home, "The Elms," Hull Road, but this home at the present time is not occupied, the children either being placed with Foster Mothers or sent to Hovingham Lodge. It is anticipated that the Infants' Home will be re-opened at a later date.

In addition there are three Homes available for older girls and boys, as follows :—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	...	48 beds (girls and boys).
120 Haxby Road	... ..	12 beds (boys).
4 Feversham Crescent	... ..	14 beds (boys).

Many of the older girls are trained at St. Hilda's Home in domestic duties, prior to securing situations elsewhere.

**(c) YORKSHIRE HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,  
WITHERNSEA AND HARROGATE.**

Two beds are reserved at these Homes for York mothers with their babies, and during the season 1939, 24 mothers and 20 babies were admitted. The age of babies is limited to those over three weeks and under seven months, on admission.

**(d) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.**

(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 30 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

**(e) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.**

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones, or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.



### 3. (iv) HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of health visiting and tuberculosis visiting is carried out by a staff of five certificated health visitors and two assistant health visitors. The latter are trained nurses, but do not possess the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Visits paid during 1939 :—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,396
Re-visits	...	...	...	7,362
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	17,429
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	473
Nurse Children	...	...	...	340
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	25
Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2,740
Other infectious cases	...	...	...	441
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	243
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	87

### 3. (v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Child Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices under Part VII are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and a report is made monthly by him to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1939 :—

No. of Infants on Register at	Restored during year to	
31st December, 1938 ... 35	parents or relatives ... 12	
Placed on Register during the	Transferred to another foster-	
year ... 24	parent ... 1	
	Attained 9 years of age ... 4	
	Left City ... 4	
	Admitted to Institutions ... 3	
	Remaining on Books, 31st	
	December, 1939 ... 35	
—	—	—
59	59	—
—	—	—

### 3. (vi) (a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

On 10th May, 1938, a Dental Clinic was established at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 24 St. Saviourgate, to be used jointly by the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The cost of dental requisites is defrayed by the Education Committee in return for which the Health Committee provide the necessary accommodation, lighting, heating, etc.

The Education Committee re-charge to the Health Committee £40 per annum, being a proportion of the dental surgeon's salary. The Health Committee made a grant to the Education Committee of £122 towards the cost of initial conversion and equipment of £322.

The dental surgeon gives two half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The numbers treated during 1939 were :—

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.				Children of Pre-School age.	
				96 Girls.	79 Boys.
No. treated ...	...	...	290	175	
No. of attendances ...	...	...	504	447	
No. of fillings ...	...	...	174	287	
No. of extractions—					
With local anæsthetic ...	...	...	19	18	
With general anæsthetic ...	...	...	490	302	
No. having general anæsthetic ...	...	...	130	92	
No dentures were supplied.					

### 3. (vi) (b) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

A session is held once a month at the School Clinic by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, Surgical Superintendent of the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, for the examination of children. At this session cases for diagnosis, minor treatment, or after-care are dealt with. Children are referred by the Assistant School Medical Officers, Tuberculosis Officers, Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centre, and by general practitioners.

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic and Fracture Department, under the charge of Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., Hon. Surgeon, who is also Hon. Surgeon of the Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital, and since 1st March, 1935, has been Orthopædic Consultant for the City. Sessions for Out-patients, are held on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and there are facilities for X-ray examinations, massage, sunlight treatment, etc. Cases requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, or admitted to the York County Hospital.

Ten children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1939, at the expense of the Health Committee.

Mr. Craig reports on his work as follows :—

“ During the year 1939 the following numbers of cases have been dealt with :—

(a)	Non-tuberculous children under school age	...	38
(b)	Non-tuberculous children of school age	...	27
(c)	Tuberculous cases of all ages	... ..	51

The cases of surgical tubercle differ much in these days from the types which were all too common not so many years ago.

In recent cases the complication of sinuses with resulting mixed infection is practically unknown. This is an important step forward.

Tubercle of bone or joint is a condition which can be cured, and early diagnosis and appropriate treatment are yielding excellent results. As regards non-tuberculous cases in children I have nothing special to report except that deficiency diseases like rickets are quite exceptional.”

Mr. Craig visits the Fairfield Sanatorium at regular intervals to supervise the orthopædic cases in residence there.

The Health and Education Committees in 1935 appointed a nurse to combine the duties of School Nurse and Orthopædic Nurse, Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., formerly Sister-in-charge of the Children’s Orthopædic Hospital, Thorp Arch. During 1939 she attended at the various clinics and paid 452 visits to patients.

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1939	...	...	1
(2)	Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	8
	viz. :—			

	No. of Beds.	
	Maternity.	Other.
Grosvenor Nursing Home, 10 Grosvenor Terrace	9	1
No. 23 St. Mary’s	—	5
No. 16 Mount Parade	5	—
Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul’s Lodge, Holgate	8	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home	14	18
“ Ryton,” 86 Wetherby Road	—	2
“ Ivy Dene,” Front Street, Acomb	3	8
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue	8	—

(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	Nil.
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	... ..	Nil.



(5)	Number of cases in which orders have been						
	(a)	confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b)	disallowed	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration						
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been						
	(a)	granted	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b)	withdrawn	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(c)	refused	...	...	...	...	Nil.

- (i) The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

All medical practitioners in the City have been invited to co-operate in the discovery of unregistered homes.

A scrutiny of the death returns is made to check any deaths occurring at places other than the homes of the deceased.

The health visitors are also on the look-out for unregistered maternity homes.

No unregistered homes have been discovered in the City.

- (ii) No action has been necessary in regard to unsatisfactory homes.

- (iii) No difficulties have been experienced in dealing with the nursing homes in the City.

No infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year other than omissions to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Keepers were warned in each instance.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. O. Drummond, Secretary of the York Waterworks Company, for the following :—

“ The public water supply to the City and district during 1939 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity.

The supply, as authorised by Statute, is taken from the River Ouse, which, with its tributaries—the Swale, the Ure and the Nidd—gives a watershed of approximately 1,200 square miles. There is always, even in the times of greatest drought, an ample flow of water from which to draw.

The condition of the rivers and tributaries, which are subject to the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers Board, is closely guarded by their Chief Inspector (J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.), and staff, who have done, and are continuing to do, very useful work in conserving the purity of streams and improving their condition by preventing pollution.

The water pumped from the river passes through screens at the intakes and is subjected to a process of purification by prechlorination, coagulation, sedimentation, and treatment with activated carbon, followed by primary filtration through rapid gravity filters and final filtration by slow sand filters. The utmost care has been taken to ensure that pure and wholesome water shall be supplied to consumers.

Samples of water are examined on five days of every week by two independent analytical experts on the principle recommended by the Ministry of Health.

A total of 485 samples of filtered water were examined bacteriologically during the past year, with the following results :—

Number of colonies per millilitre developed on Agar,

After 48 hours at 37°C, average 2.53 colonies.

After 3 days at 20°C, average 10.01 colonies.

Presumptive Coli Organisms,

With 1 millilitre,

315 tests, 315 negative=100% negative.

With 10 millilitres,

2,415 tests, 2,412 negative=99.87% negative.

With 100 millilitres,

29 tests, 29 negatives=100% negative.

With 50 millilitres,

456 tests, 450 negative=98.68% negative.

*Clostridium Welchii*,

103 tests, all proved negative.

With reference to the circular issued by the Ministry of Health on 'Safeguards to be adopted in the Administration of Water Undertakings,' the Company have appointed a medical officer to examine men engaged at the Company's Pumping Station, and regulations have been made as to their being suspended in case of sickness. Provision has been made for the maintenance of the Company's supply in case of air raid and any pollution that might arise therefrom.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to consumers during the year was 1,828,160,000 gallons, which gives a daily average of 5,008,657 gallons. Approximately one-third of the supply is used for trade purposes, and two-thirds taken by domestic consumers, who thereby have an ample quantity to cover all requirements of modern housing and improved sanitation; the average consumption, excluding the trade supplies, being equal to 25.33 gallons per head per day of the population supplied.

In addition to the City of York, which now embraces the suburbs of Acomb, Dringhouses and Middlethorpe, the Company supplies water to eleven villages within its statutory area of supply.

The Company also supplies water in bulk for seven villages in the area of the Flaxton Rural District Council, five villages in the area of the Tadcaster Rural District Council, and ten villages in the area of the Derwent Rural District Council.

The large increase in the number of new houses built and in course of erection in the suburbs of the City, including the Corporation's new housing estates, has necessitated many extensions of the Company's mains. The total length laid during the year has been approximately 9 miles and 1,344 new supplies were connected.

Water for flushing sewers, watering streets, and other public purposes, is supplied by the Company to the York Corporation free of charge."

Thirteen samples of Town's water were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. The results of four of the examinations are given below, the samples being taken in January, April, July and September.



	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
<b>PHYSICAL CHARACTERS</b>				
Suspended matter ...	None	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long ...	Clear : yellowish	Clear : faintly yellowish	Clear : colourless	Clear : yellowish
Taste ...	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour ...	None	None	None	None
<b>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b>				
		Parts per	100,000	
Total solids dried at 180°C ...	25.0	24.50	26.6	32.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine ...	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.90
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ...	2.80	2.80	2.62	3.13
Nitrites ...	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen ...	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.12
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness...	18.0	18.0	16.8	18.5
Temporary Hardness ...	11.0	12.9	11.0	14.5
Permanent Hardness ...	7.0	5.1	5.8	4.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ...	0.0686	0.058	0.069	0.080
Ammoniacal Nitrogen...	0.0002	None	0.0010	0.0006
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.0056	0.0040	0.0056	0.0056
pH Value ...	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</b>				
<b>B. COLI TEST</b>				
Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group pres- ent in 100 mls. of the water ...	None	None	None	None
Free Chlorine ...	None	None	None	None
REMARKS	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

## 1. (ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer.

All new housing estates are being laid out on the " partially separate " system.

560 yards of sewers and 1,300 yards of surface-water drains were laid, chiefly on new estates during the year.

With the exception of Dringhouses, which has a small sewage disposal works of its own, the whole of the sewage gravitates to the Pumping Station at Fulford whence normal flows are pumped to the Sewage Disposal Works situated alongside the River Ouse at Naburn, four miles from the City. Storm flows of sewage are treated in Storm Water Tanks at Fulford.

At the Sewage Disposal Works the sewage is treated by Detritus Tanks, Sedimentation Tanks, Bacteria Beds and Humus Tanks, the final effluent discharging into the River Ouse.

Extensions to the Pumping Station and Sewage Disposal Works are now being carried out. At Fulford a new Pump House is to be constructed, and at Naburn the extensions comprise the erection of Bacteria Beds, Humus Tanks, Sludge-Digestion Tanks and Drying Beds.

## (2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the month of July, 1939, considerable quantities of oil were observed floating on the surface of the River Ouse in its course through the City, and the attention of the Chief Inspector of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board was called to the matter.

After investigation he addressed a notice to the Owners of Power Boats, calling their attention to the pollution of the river and asking that every care be taken to prevent the escape of oil.

### (3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ At the end of 1939 there were 14 privies and 10 pail-closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 32,250 water-closets, an increase of 569 during the year.

In March, 1938, the City Council confirmed a resolution of the Health Committee instructing the Chief Sanitary Inspector to investigate applications for the replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets, to ask for an estimate of the cost, and to authorise the payment of half the cost, such half not to exceed £7 10s. 0d.

There are 11,845 waste-water closets, a decrease of 359 during the year.

### 3 (ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING

This is under the control of the City Engineer, and I am obliged to him for the following information :—

#### (a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by the householders and collected by the Corporation once weekly by horse-drawn vehicles provided with covers, and also by freighter motor-vehicles provided with mechanically-operated covers. One additional refuse collecting vehicle was acquired during 1939.

There are now 21 dry ashpits, 14 wet ashpits, and 31,640 ashbins in use in the City.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth-closets and privies.

The contents of earth-closets, pail-closets and privies are collected by motor vehicles between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to approximately 20 tons per day. Waste paper and tins are salvaged at the Depot, baled, and sold at a profit.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies.

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools.

There are nine cesspools in the City. Some of these are cleansed by the owners; others by the Corporation.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

Some of the cesspools are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land; the contents of those emptied by the Corporation are tipped into the sewer at Foss Islands.

- 3. (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
- 3. (iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.
- 3. (v) CAMPING SITES—NIL.
- 3. (vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

} See the Report  
of the Chief  
Sanitary  
Inspector,  
appended.

3. (vii) SWIMMING BATHS.

(a) The City Engineer has been good enough to supply the following information, viz. :—

“ St. George’s Baths (Covered).

1st Class Bath, capacity 48,000 gallons.

2nd Class Bath, capacity 34,000 gallons.

Rowntree Park Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 220,000 gallons.

Yearsley Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 250,000 gallons.



The St. George's Baths are supplied with heated, filtered, and sterilised water, and are open to the public on payment of a small charge.

The Rowntree Park Bath is provided with heating apparatus for the beginning and end of the season, and a complete filtration and sterilising plant, which is in use whenever the bath is open.

The Yearsley Bath is emptied twice, and in hot weather three times per week, to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water."

(b) There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the City.

#### Water from Swimming Baths.

Samples of bath water were submitted for analysis from St. George's Baths (3), Rowntree Park (2), and Yearsley Baths (3).

Two specimens from St. George's Baths proved satisfactory (no bacteria of Coli Aerogenes Group in 100 ml. of water), but one showed 8 in 100 ml. of water and no free chlorine present. It was found that a chokeage of the chlorine delivery pipe had occurred.

The Rowntree Park samples were both satisfactory.

Yearsley Bath water (unchlorinated) gave unsatisfactory results; excessive number of bacteria and Coli Aerogenes Group present 25 to 100 per 100 ml. of water.

A sample taken from the River Ouse in front of the L.N.E.R. Swimming Hut on 13th July, 1939, showed B. Coli present in 0.1 ml.

### 3. (viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	(a)	(i)	Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	24
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (with HCN		
				gas) ...	22
	(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	...	52
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (with HCN		
				gas ...	Nil.
			(fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) ...		52

In addition, 503 houses were sprayed before demolition.

(2) For the disinestation of verminous houses on the Council's estates, HCN gas is used. Usually it is necessary to disinest at least two houses, or sometimes all the block. The tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night, and are made an allowance of 5s. per adult and 2s. 6d. per child under 14.

After carefully sealing the houses the gas is introduced and the houses are left for six hours, afterwards being opened up and ventilated for at least 24 hours.

In other cases sulphur and insecticidal fluids are used. The tenants are instructed to strip all wallpapers prior to the use of sulphur or fluids.

Steam disinfestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

(3) If the house of a prospective municipal tenant is found to be in a verminous condition, and in every case where a tenant is being removed from either a Clearance Area or an Individual Unfit house, a Council house is not granted until the occupier has signed an agreement that he will allow his furniture to be removed for disinfestation at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinfection. After treatment all furniture, bedding, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. During 1939, 333 loads of furniture from 660 houses were disinfested.

(4) The Local Authority carry out the disinfestation of furniture, but a contractor is employed for the disinfestation of houses.

Arrangements are made to disinfest articles with HCN gas for private persons and a charge is made according to the means of the person. The whole of the furniture from three houses, and nine single articles of furniture, were disinfested during the year.

(5) The Chief Sanitary Inspector keeps all houses which have been, or which are suspected of being verminous, under supervision, and the tenants are asked to report if they see any signs of fresh infestation. They are also warned as to purchasing second-hand furniture and bedding, but if they do wish to purchase such articles, they are advised to have them disinfested, which is done free of charge by the Health Department. The Housing Committee have appointed three lady visitors for the supervision and education of tenants in cleanliness and general management of houses built under the Housing Act, 1930, etc.

#### (4) SCHOOLS.

See the separate report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	2,499
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	5,782
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	533
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	533
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	108
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	704

#### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	547
--	---	-----

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

##### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	82
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	89
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil.

##### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	27
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	32
	(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil.



(c) <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	63
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	38
(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</u>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	13
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	22
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	22
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	168
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	30
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	84
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	574
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil.
(e) On 31st December, 1939, 22 houses known to be overcrowded comprised 19 non-municipal and 3 municipal houses.	

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1939, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 634, compared with 536 for 1938.

In December, 1939, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation as follows :—

Houses completed and let ... ..	4,764
Houses sold ... ..	200
Houses taken over from Great Ouseburn R.D.C. (1 sold) ...	116
Houses and Flats in course of erection—	
Cemetery Road Area ... .. Houses ... ..	16
Flats ... ..	40
	56
Houses purchased from private owners ... ..	6
	<hr/> 5,142 <hr/>

Rent Rebate Scheme.

I am indebted to the Estates Manager for the following information :—

At the 31st December last 2,203 houses and flats were included in the Rent Rebate Scheme. At the same date, of the 2,203 tenants previously referred to, 276 were actually receiving rebate. The average rebate per house at that time, taken over the total number of tenants included in the Scheme, was 6½d. per house.

The lowest inclusive rental for A2 and A3 houses is 8/3 per week.

(a) LAYERTHORPE IMPROVEMENT AREA.

On the 4th April, 1932, the City Council confirmed a resolution, under Section 7 of the Housing Act, 1930, declaring the Area South-East of Layerthorpe an Improvement Area.

This area contains 7.94 acres and 260 houses with a population of 1,122.

Four houses have been demolished, 22 back-to-back houses have been made into 11 through, 4 two-roomed houses have been converted into 2 four-roomed houses, and 215 houses have had extensive repairs and improvements carried out.

## (b) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No.	Clearance Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
<b>Prior to Five Years' Programme.</b>					
1	*Hope Street Improvement Scheme Order, 69941 ...	3.5	201	805	May 19, 1925
2	Layerthorpe No. 1 Housing Confirmation Order ...	.217	11	36	March 23, 1932
3	Layerthorpe No. 2 Housing Confirmation Order ...	.351	18	75	June 18, 1932
4	Layerthorpe No. 3 Housing Confirmation Order ...	.252	17	72	Do.
5	Layerthorpe No. 4 Housing Confirmation Order ...	.677	33	143	Do.
6	Navigation Road (N. End)	1.77	72	258	Jan. 15, 1934
7	Navigation Road (Central)	.891	57	201	Do.
8	Alexandra Yard, Hills Yard, etc. ...	.187	23	87	Do.
<b>Included in Five Years' Programme.</b>					
9	*Bootham Row ...	1.14	79	301	Dec. 22, 1934
10	Wellington Row ...	.5	50	200	Do.
11	Dixon's Yard (Walmgate)	.145	12	23	Do.
12	*Bishopgate Street ...	.212	21	72	Do.
13	St. Maurice's Road, No. 1	.111	7	21	Do.
14	St. Maurice's Road, No. 2	.672	51	179	Do.
15	*Piccadilly (St. Denys') ...	.493	31	112	Jan. 30, 1935
16	*Piccadilly (Lr. Dennis St.)	.046	4	11	Do.
17	Aldwark ...	.17	10	30	Sept. 20, 1935
18	Fetter Lane ...	.08	5	14	Do.
19	Skeldergate ...	.25	26	59	Do.
20	King Street ...	.08	16	39	Do.
21	Cook's Yd. (Lawrence St.)	.148	12	36	May 12, 1936
22	Walmgate (Albert St.) ...	.204	19	48	Do.
23	Walmgate (Merchantgate)	.114	11	30	Do.
24	Walmgate (St. Peter-le-Willows) ...	.164	14	26	Do.
25	*Hungate ...	5.99	314	1062	Aug. 10, 1936
26	*Dale St. and Swann St. ...	1.66	89	274	Mar. 31, 1937
27	*Cemetery Road ...	4.53	232	798	Do.
28	*Skeldergate and Fetter Lane	.07	3	14	Do.
29	Micklelegate (Shilleto's Yd.)	.08	11	6	Do.
30	Goodramgate (Webster's Passage) ...	.03	3	9	Do.
31	Goodramgate (Cooper's Yard) ...	.07	5	14	Do.
32	Stonegate (Passages) ...	.08	8	20	Do.
33	Swinegate ...	.07	7	39	Do.
34	St. Saviourgate ...	.215	17	48	March 22, 1937
35	St. Andrewgate ...	.132	6	32	Do.
36	Aldwark (Bowman's Yard)	.087	8	30	Do.
37	*Toft Green (Clarkson's Yd. and Adjoining Yards) ...	.098	13	33	May 24, 1938
	Carried forward ...	25.486	1516	5257	

\* Compulsory Purchase Order.



(b) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS—*Continued.*

No.	Clearance Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
	Brought forward ...	25.486	1516	5257	
38	*St. Maurice's ...	.465	44	94	May 24, 1938
39	*Willow Street ...	.920	44	154	Do.
40	*Victor St. and Yards ...	.274	31	76	Do.
41	*Ebenezer Place and Yards	.427	22	89	Do.
	Do. do. (Part 2)		17	58	Do.
42	*Regent Street ...	1.810	117	384	Do.
	Do. do. (Part 2)		5	29	Do.
43	†Little Shambles ...	.072	10	34	Do.
44	†Holgate Road and Johnson's Yard ...	.062	7	18	Do.
45	Toft Green (Smithson's Buildings) ...	.160	14	32	Do.
46	Cecilia Place and Yards ...	.334	32	113	Do.
47	†Trinity Lane and Courts ...	.445	27	109	Do.
48	†Grape Lane and Swinegate	.190	13	46	Do.
49	Blossom St. (St. Mary's Court) ...	.100	9	14	Do.
50	†Stafford Place and Provi- dence Court ...	—	—	—	Not confirmed.
51	†The Mount (Gray's Bldgs.)	—	—	—	Not confirmed.
52	*Gale Lane (Acomb) ...	.689	11	29	March 17, 1939
	Do. do. (Part 2)		1	1	Do.
53	*Wood's Yard and Wood's Court, Gillygate ...	.063	8	26	Do.
54	*Marygate ...	.043	8	21	Do.
	Do. Part II ...		1	2	Do.
55	*Hallfield Road ...	.156	9	25	Do.
56	*Paragon Street ...	.379	23	84	Do.
57	*Dale Street and Yards ...	.385	26	69	Do.
	Do. Part II ...		1	4	Do.
58	*Swann St. and Cygnet St.	.634	45	134	Do.
	Do. Part II ...		4	13	Do.
59	*Rougier Street, Providence Place and Tanner's Moat	.446	32	123	Do.
60	††Kent Street ...	.038	4	17	Do.
61	Hudson's Yard (Clifton) ...	.127	5	15	Do.
62	Paver Lane ...	.133	11	31	Do.
63	Alma Terrace (Staveley's Buildings) ...	.230	11	35	Do.
64	Barker's Yard (Clifton) ...	.056	6	16	Do.
65	†††Puckering's Yd. (Clifton)	.078	8	21	Do.
66	Price Street (Bainbridge's Buildings, etc.) ...	.341	23	76	Do.
67	*Front Street (Acomb) ...	.323	4	8	Do.
68	*St. Margaret's Place ...	.075	6	22	Do.
69	Percy Street ...	.056	6	16	Do.
	Totals ...	34.997	2161	7295	

\* Compulsory Purchase Order.

† See Notes 1938 report. Page 54.

†† 5 Fawcett Street excluded from order, the owner undertaking to make fit.

††† 88 Clifton excluded from order, the owner undertaking not to use the house for human habitation.

(c) No inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health in York during 1939.

A scheme for dealing with the Groves district of the City was in an advanced stage of preparation at the outbreak of the war. This would have involved the demolition of unfit houses by means of one or more clearance orders, followed by compulsory purchase and redevelopment. Approximately 430 premises were involved.

As the Ministry of Health in Circular 1866 intimated unwillingness to sanction such schemes, the worst dwellings will be selected and dealt with individually under Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(d) Individual Houses.

Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1939 70 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation, and not capable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit. The Health Committee accepted the undertaking of the owners to cease using the premises as dwelling-houses in 7 cases, and undertakings to make fit in 4 cases.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Twelfth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1939, states :—

“ The Society now owns four houses in Richard Street, two of which have three bedrooms, eight four-roomed houses in Long Close Lane, three houses in Bilton Street of a slightly larger type with attics, eight up-and-down cottages in Redeness Street and Cross Court, five self-contained flats in St. Saviourgate, and 26 Clifton. The Society makes a great point of keeping the houses in good order, as indeed would any good landlord. Most tenants pay their rent well, and one or two unsatisfactory tenants have left. Our thanks are due to our Honorary Rent Collector, whose pleasant relations with tenants have contributed greatly to smooth working, and who sees to the prompt execution of repairs.

No. 26 Clifton, the most recently acquired property, consisting of seven self-contained flats for business women, continues to meet a very real need and, in spite of the disorganisation of the last months, there has been no difficulty in keeping it fully tenanted.

Having opened this new property in 1938, our Society considered it the wisest policy to consolidate the position before making any new venture. As a result, 1939 passed without any sweeping changes. The Society has, however, maintained its policy of keeping all the properties in good repair.

The advent of war has not affected the working of the Society as much as was at first feared, the various problems that did arise being settled promptly. So far there has been no difficulty in securing tenants, and the properties have not changed hands any more often than in peacetime.”



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply : (See Reports of Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Analyst, Sections H and I)
- (b) Meat and Other Foods :            Ditto            ditto            ditto
- (c) Adulteration, etc. :                Ditto            ditto            ditto
- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food :            ditto
- (See also Section B—Laboratory Facilities).

### NUTRITION.

At the Child Welfare Centre and in the homes, the Staff endeavour to give useful advice as to proper foods and their value. Leaflets are distributed by the Health Visitors to mothers, and a pamphlet is also used in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary on suitable diets for tuberculous patients.

As occasion offers, in the course of lectures to various organisations, reference is made to the subject of nutrition and the importance of a well-balanced diet.

Information regarding the teaching of this subject in schools, supplied by Miss Dobson, Organiser of Domestic Subjects, was given fully in the 1931 Report, pages 56, 57.

See also Section G (i) on Health Education.

### MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report on the working of this Scheme :—

Number of children eligible to participate, 14,023.

Number of children receiving Milk under the scheme :—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	4,366
Ordinary Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2,695
						<hr/> 7,061 <hr/>

### FOOD POISONING.

Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into force on 1st October, 1939. This Section requires the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the name, age and sex of the patient and his address, together with particulars of the food poisoning which he is suspected to be suffering from.

On 14th October, 1939, a notification was received from a medical practitioner that a male patient of his, aged 17, was suffering from this complaint.



The patient had purchased fish and chips on the night of 12th October about 9-45 and consumed these immediately along with dry bread and salt.

About 3-30 a.m. on the 13th he was seized with sickness, abdominal pain and vomiting. There was apparently no headache. The temperature was not taken by the medical attendant.

The patient recovered without any further symptoms. Four other members of the household who had partaken of fish and chips were found to have been sick during the night. One other person who had eaten chips but no fish was not sick, nor was a second who had not had either fish or chips.

None of the original food or vomited matter had been preserved. The sanitary condition of the fish and chip shop at which the food had been purchased was found to be good and no illness among the attendants or customers came to light.

Samples of dripping from the pans, unused dripping, vinegar and salt used were taken and submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination. Nothing abnormal was detected.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1939.

Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Membranous Croup.	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhoid (Enteric and Para-typhoid Fever).	Plague.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Malaria.
Cholera.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Dysentery.
Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles (from 1st Nov., 1939).
		Whooping Cough (from 1st Nov., 1939).
Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.		
Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.		

#### SMALLPOX.

Year	...	...	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1939.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

#### VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information :—

1. Year.	2 Successfully Vaccinated.	3. *Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Percentage.	
1935	555	45·0	40	87	617	50·0	40
1936	513	43·6	32	88	579	49·0	17
1937	572	39·2	40	152	837	57·4	8
1938	646	40·1	19	133	900	55·8	4
<b>1939</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>38·7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>56·4</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

Outside the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts for the Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and the Bishopthorpe area of the West Riding.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1935	169	1·87	4	4·4	2·3	168	99·4
1936	70	0·77	—	—	—	68	97·1
1937	133	1·36	—	—	—	131	98·5
1938	167	1·65	3	3·0	1·8	162	97·5
<b>1939</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0·86</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>97·8</b>

Highest on record—291 in 1933.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 86 cases notified, 56 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were St. Lawrence's, Park Grove, Shipton Street and Fulford, and the number of school children, 34.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners was continued.

Sanitary notices were served regarding all housing defects.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who received three immunising injections at the School Clinic during 1939 was 324, compared with 479 in the previous year. Of the children immunised during 1939, 188 were pre-school children.

The total number of children who have been immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 has now reached a figure of 4,038.

During 1939, 269 children were Schick tested at least six months after their immunising injections, and the percentage found to be Schick-negative was 97.

The prophylactic used for immunisation is toxoid anti-toxin floccules.

Fuller details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1939.

Two immunised children were admitted to the Fever Hospital with positive swabs. One was a "carrier," the other, who suffered from Diphtheria, had been found Schick-negative in 1936.



# SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1935 ..	169	1·87	—	—	—	—	155	91·7
1936 ..	233	2·56	1	0·01	1·1	0·43	209	90·8
1937 ..	204	2·08	—	—	—	—	194	95·0
1938 ..	320	3·17	2	0·02	2·0	0·62	291	90·9
<b>1939 ...</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>4·15</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>395</b>	<b>94·5</b>

Highest yearly total record—722 (1929).

The Schools chiefly affected were Poppleton Road, Derwent, Glen, Haxby Road, Scarcroft, St. Lawrence's and St. Barnabas, and the number of school children, 253.

# ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1935 ..	1	0·01	Nil	—	—	—	1	100·0
1936 ..	3	0·03	1	0·01	1·0	33·3	3	100·0
1937 ..	1	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938 ..	6	0·06	—	—	—	—	6	100·0
<b>1939 ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0·07</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0·01</b>	<b>1·0</b>	<b>14·3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28·6</b>

One case was diagnosed as a typhoid and six as paratyphoid B. infections by bacteriological and agglutination tests. The case of typhoid was of a girl aged eleven years and occurred in January. The patient made a good recovery. The source of infection was not traced.

The six paratyphoid cases were notified in March, August, September (2) and October (2). One male and five females were affected. The youngest was fourteen and the oldest seventy-nine. Two cases were inmates of private mental hospitals. Two had contracted the disease at seaside resorts, falling sick on returning to the City. The cases were widely scattered throughout the City, and no connection between them or a source of infection was traced.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified ... ..	1	5	Nil.	—	—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified ... ..	6	8	41	34	53

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Deaths	...	...	1	1	1	3	1
Puerperal pyrexia cases notified were probably due to :—							
Uterine sepsis and related causes	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Pyelitis and cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Influenza, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases						13	
Cause indefinite or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	6	
						—	
						53	
						—	

Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, and Obstetric Specialist, gives a second opinion when required by medical practitioners. When the patient is in a position to pay for the consultation, direct arrangements are made between the practitioner and Dr. Lister for his remuneration, but in necessitous cases a payment of one guinea is made by the Corporation to Dr. Lister, a proportion being recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. One application was received for a second opinion during 1939.

Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital.

Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York, or the Fever Hospital. Since 1st April, 1932, the Corporation has made an annual payment of £140 to cover the cost of maintenance of such cases in the County Hospital.

Five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted to the County Hospital during the year.

Trained nurses are provided under the Home Nursing Scheme of the York District Nursing Association, to which the York Corporation contribute £75 per annum. No cases were attended during 1939.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	53	57	82	73	69
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	36	12	36	12	17
Deaths from Influenza	...	24	16	48	10	12
Deaths from Pneumonia (all forms)		41	59	66	52	36

Of the 12 deaths from Influenza, 8 occurred in the first quarter.

ERYSIPELAS.		1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.		
Cases notified	...	...	...	38	44	43	41	40
				(2 deaths)	(7 deaths)	(3 deaths)		

Of the cases notified during 1939, 31 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on various other parts of the body.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.				1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	5	1	4	5	1
				(4 deaths		(4 deaths)	(3 deaths)	

The case was of a woman aged twenty-four and was notified in October. It was verified bacteriologically. The patient made a good recovery.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.			
Cases notified	...	...	...	6	5	5	10	3

One case was treated at home, one in the Maternity Hospital and one in the City Infirmary. All cases made a satisfactory recovery, without impairment of vision.

DYSENTERY.					1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1

A non-civilian was notified in June from the Military Hospital. The diagnosis was made on clinical grounds and no pathogenic organisms were isolated from the faeces or samples of food. Blood tests for agglutinations made ten days later were also negative. Forty other men of the same unit were affected in a mild degree.

MALARIA.				1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	—	5	3	1

A case of Malaria induced for therapeutic purposes was notified from a private mental hospital during the year.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.					1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	1	
				(1 death)	(1 death)	(1 death)		(1 death)	

Only one case was reported, a woman aged twenty-six years, who died in the City Infirmary in November.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.			
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—

The 1937 patient, a boy aged 10 years, was treated in the County Hospital and made a good recovery.



ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	1	2
				(1 death)	(2 deaths)
				(2 deaths)	(1 death)

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the three cases notified during the last five years showed that :—

One patient was reported to be in good health and serving in the Royal Navy.

The remaining two cases had died. The death certified during 1939 as due to chronic encephalitis lethargica, was of a woman aged thirty-five, who had not been notified previously.

MEASLES.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	—
				(15 deaths)	(1 death)
				(1 death)	

Measles became notifiable on 1st November, 1939.

WHOOPING-COUGH.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Cases notified	...	...	...	—	—
				(10 deaths)	(10 deaths)
					(7 deaths)

Whooping-Cough became notifiable on 1st November, 1939.

### MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, MUMPS, CHICKENPOX.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps, and Chickenpox.

Year	MEASLES.		WHOOPING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1935 ..	1,037	—	358	10	17	—	230	—
1936 ..	722	—	193	—	627	—	360	—
1937 ..	543	—	309	—	337	—	280	—
1938 ..	425	—	115	—	43	—	395	—
1939 ..	81	—	367	—	103	—	569	—

### EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Deaths under two years ...	9	12	6	10	3
Death-rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	6·5	9·1	4·1	6·8	2·0

## ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, Etc.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, glandular fever, undulant fever or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1939.

## RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Three deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Seventeen cases were treated at the County Hospital during the year.

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

A Steam Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. It contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of four disinfectors (working under the supervision of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector), who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years :—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying ... ..	2,134	2,331	1,908	1,725	1,899
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	31,287	29,125	23,938	21,233	27,467
Library and other books disinfected ...	1,239	957	578	798	964

## RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## MOSQUITOES :

One complaint was received during the year as to the prevalence of Mosquitoes.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.				Total Deaths.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages												Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Military Hpl.		Total.
		Under 1 year.	1--2 years.	2--3	3--4	4--5	5--10	10--15	15--20	20--35	35--45	45--65	65 and over.						
Smallpox ...	—	3	1	3	7	8	29	13	10	9	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	84	1
Diphtheria ...	86	2	7	17	22	25	157	99	42	35	10	2	—	395	—	—	—	395	—
Scarlet Fever ...	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1
Enteric Fever ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	41	8	—	—	5	5	13	12	10	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	53	1	4	2	3	3	6	3	2	11	13	15	6	—	—	—	—	26	36
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	69	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	8	2	—	—	—	1	1	}
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	7	8	14	5	19	4	3	—	26	
Erysipelas ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles ...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
*Whooping-cough ...	32	6	2	6	4	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	734	16	14	28	38	45	200	121	64	109	46	39	14	505	23	18	2	548	48

\* From 1st November.      † From 1st October.



# CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

From :— District.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Puer- peral Sepsis.	* Other Dis- eases.	Totals.
City of York	88	402	1	2	20	4	—	10	7	534
Flaxton R.D.	12	54	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	74
Easingwold R.D.	25	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Malton U.D.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Malton R.D.	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Kirbymoore- side R.D.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pickering R.D.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pocklington R.D.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nidderdale R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tadcaster R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	127	513	1	2	26	5	1	11	8	694

The above figures include 13 non-civilian cases.

\* Other diseases admitted from York comprised one case of Cellulitis, one of Pharyngitis, one of Pneumonia with Chicken Pox, one of Pemphigus Neonatorum, one patient for observation and two babies admitted with their mothers who developed no signs of infectious disease.

A case ultimately diagnosed as Osteomyelitis was admitted from Flaxton R.D.

Complications of Diphtheria cases :—Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3.

Complications of Scarlet Fever cases :—Chicken Pox, 2; Whooping-Cough, 1.

Five deaths took place in the Fever Hospital : one from Diphtheria, one from Cellulitis, one from Pneumonia with Chicken Pox, one from Osteomyelitis, and one from Broncho-Pneumonia following childbirth.

The death from Cellulitis was of a case notified as Erysipelas, and the death from Osteomyelitis of a case notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin was used for the more severe types of cases.

The period of stay in the Hospital for uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever has now been reduced to an average of four weeks without any apparent effect on the number of return cases.

## CANCER.

Year.				Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1935	...	...	...	131	1.45	145
1936	...	...	...	117*	1.29	129
1937	...	...	...	148*	1.51	151
1938	...	...	...	152*	1.51	151
1939	...	...	...	140*	1.39	139

\* Figures supplied by Local Registrars.

Patients admitted to the City Infirmary and found to require surgical treatment are transferred to the County Hospital, York. The daily cost of maintenance is paid by the Public Assistance Committee. During 1939 no cases were transferred to the County Hospital.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds, the daily cost of maintenance being 12/6 for in-patients and 5/- per treatment for out-patients. The Health Committee agreed to pay for the treatment of certain cases as from 1st January, 1938.

During 1939, 12 patients were admitted to the City Infirmary after previous advice or treatment at another hospital, and 14 patients were admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital.

18 patients were provided with advice or treatment at Leeds Infirmary under arrangements made by the Council.

A leaflet, drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association, is circulated amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

### CANCER ACT, 1939.

Circular 1884 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th October, 1939, postponed the requirements of Section 1 (1) of the Cancer Act, 1939, which placed the duty upon local authorities of submitting their arrangements under the Act to the Minister within one year from the commencement of the Act. The period has been extended to 31st March, 1941.

The National Society for Cancer Relief commenced work in the City during 1932, and the Hon. Secretary of the Society (Mr. Douglas Macmillan) has supplied me with the following report from Mrs. Pinder, the Society's local visitor :—

#### REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1939.

“ At the beginning of 1939 I had 65 patients on my register. Twenty-six new cases were added during the year, making a total of 91 cases attended. Of this number, 64 patients received financial assistance, the remainder receiving used clothing and bedding, which were gratefully received from good friends. There were 31 deaths, leaving 60 cases on my register at the 31st December last.



During the year, although my work has been principally in York and surrounding suburbs, I have paid numerous calls in various villages, including Boston Spa, Bishopthorpe, Copmanthorpe, New Earswick, Sheriff Hutton and Selby.

Twenty-seven patients travelled periodically to Leeds Infirmary by the Health Department ambulance and four by Police ambulance. This service, and the kindness and the care which have accompanied it, have been greatly appreciated by the patients and myself, also by the officials at the Radium Centre. Several patients travelled by trains, the fares being paid by the Society. This made a total of 61 journeys by ambulances, involving 84 attendances. In addition, three patients were taken to the York City Infirmary as in-patients. A number of dispensary notes were given to patients to receive medical attention in their homes. Three patients were sent to Convalescent Homes, the expenses being paid by the Society, and they greatly benefited by their stay.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindnesses extended to me in my work, and would particularly mention the staff of the Radium Centre, Leeds, the Medical Staff of the York Dispensary, the Almoners of the York County Hospital, and the York Health Committee and Staff."

In November, 1933, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the Fever Hospital ambulance, when disengaged, should convey patients between York and Leeds Infirmary for radium treatment, when the patient is unable to travel by bus or train, and is so necessitous as to be unable to bear the cost.

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Patients conveyed ... ..	13	22	25	43	27
Return journeys to Leeds Infirmary	22	62	86	116	61

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1935 ..	6	4	2	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1936 ..	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1937 ..	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1938 ..	10	7	3	10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1939 ..	3	1	2	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.



# TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
1 .....	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	1
5 .....	2	1	14	7	—	1	1	—
15 .....	3	8	—	2	4	5	—	—
25 .....	11	6	3	—	4	6	1	1
35 .....	7	1	1	—	8	3	—	—
45 ... ..	9	3	—	—	10	1	—	1
55 .....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	—
65 and upwards.	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	37	21	24	14	28	18	7	4

\* Including 21 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, viz. :—

Death Returns, 4. Transfers, 16. Posthumous Notification, 1.

Thirty-three of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 38 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 9 were classified as bones and joints, 5 as abdominal, 12 peripheral glands, 6 meninges, 2 miliary, 2 genito-urinary, and 2 kidney.

Thirteen fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (22.8 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

## THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

### THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE.

The Dispensary is open daily. Clinics are held for City cases on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2-30 p.m., and for North Riding patients by one of the County Tuberculosis Officers on Tuesdays (first and third of each month) at the same hour.

On notification each case is visited by a Health and Tuberculosis Visitor and re-visited as may be thought necessary. The number of visits paid was 2,740.

The home is inspected by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who makes a report to the Chief Sanitary Inspector; any defect in the house of the patient is rectified as soon as possible, and arrangements made for disinfection when required.

If the house is unsuitable, the patient is recommended to the Estates Manager for consideration by the Housing Committee, and many have been re-housed on Corporation Estates. A number have received rent subsidies from the After-Care Committee, when their means would not otherwise permit them to remove to better surroundings.

(See York Tuberculosis Crusade Committee's Report—Section G (v).)

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

Doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

During the year 88 new cases exclusive of contacts were examined, 48 were found to be Tuberculosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

The Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required, etc.

Since the 1st April, 1934, the Health Committee have paid the York County Hospital £1,000 per annum in respect of treatment of tuberculous indoor and outdoor patients.

Cases requiring X-Ray examination are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer to the physicians and surgeons of the County Hospital, who furnish reports, and, in many cases, are able to clear up the diagnosis.



During 1939, 200 examinations were made of tuberculous or suspected cases at the York County Hospital, and the County Hospital X-Ray Department has been utilised for cases at Fairfield Sanatorium.

Bone and joint cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinics, held by Dr. Crockatt, at the School Clinic, or by Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., at the York County Hospital and admitted for In-patient treatment when required. The latter was appointed, from 1st March, 1935, Orthopædic Consultant for the City, and he visits regularly at Fairfield Sanatorium to direct treatment of orthopædic cases there.

(See also Orthopædic Treatment—Section B.)

Seven children suffering from Tuberculosis of the bones were admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1939.

Sixteen adults and thirteen children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A number of cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-ray examinations, etc.

Ten patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax, one by surgical measures.

#### LIGHT TREATMENT.

Light treatment was carried out at the County Hospital as follows:—

Surgical	...	...	1 case.	Treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Tungsten Arc (local).
General	...	...	5 cases.	Treated with Carbon Arc (general).
Abdominal	...	...	1 case.	Treated with Carbon Arc (general).
Tuberculous glands		43 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) or Mercury Vapour (general).	
Skin (Lupus)	...	9 cases.	All treated with Carbon Arc (general) and Mercury Vapour Lamp (local).	

Eleven Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds. A donation of £20 per annum is given by the City Council to the General Infirmary in respect of this service.

One patient admitted to the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony for treatment and training in 1936, was transferred to the Papworth Colony in 1938, and is still in residence there.

The Sanatorium School at Fairfield has enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into a good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

On discharge a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination, and are visited by the staff as may be necessary.



In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-Air Day School, at Fulford, and the Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the disease.

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary, and the Public Assistance Committee when required.

## CONTACTS.

Nineteen of the 101 contacts examined were found tuberculous.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with by private dentists, with assistance from the After-Care Committee. (See Report of the After-Care Committee, Section G (v).)

## SHELTERS.

Nine shelters are available for loan to patients. The shelters are lent without fee. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

## FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

(Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914, as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, mixed, 20).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1939 ... ..	17	12	29
Discharged during 1939 ... ..	18	17	35
Number in School on 31st December, 1939 ... ..	9	7	16

## ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

“ The year has been uneventful as a whole. The usual work has been carried out and the advent of war has made little difference except for there being fewer children in the Sanatorium. Protection was made for the children in school against air attack and the school was closed for one week only during September.

There was no Exhibition and Sale during December because there were fewer children and so less work for sale, and also there had been such a steady sale of goods throughout the year.

On December 20th, Councillor W. W. Adamson once again acted as Father Christmas, when gifts were distributed from the Christmas tree to all the children.”

# SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1939.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1938.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1939.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1939.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1939.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1939.			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.
York County Hospl.	—	—	1	1	10	6	13	29	9	5	14	28	—	1	—	1
Fairfield { City Patients .. County do.	15	8	17	40	32	25	19	76	25	19	23	67	12	7	—	19
	1	—	6	7	—	4	12	16	1	2	14	17	—	1	—	1
Raywell .. ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Orthopædic Hospital Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	7	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	5
Papworth Village Settlement ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	18	9	26	53	42	35	51	128	36	27	55	118	12	9	22	42

Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1939.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year ... ..	137	95	21	24	26	38	61	57	163	133	82	81	459
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculous during the year.													
(1) Class T. B. Minus...	2	6	2	—	2	3	15	9	4	9	17	9	39
(2) Class T.B. Plus ... ..	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	13	—	—	36
C.—Number of Cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as:—													
(1) Recovered ... ..	2	2	3	1	3	1	8	1	5	3	11	2	21
(2) Dead (all causes) ... ..	23	14	—	—	—	2	1	1	23	16	1	1	41
(3) Removed to other areas ...	8	10	1	1	1	1	4	2	9	11	5	3	28
(4) For other reasons ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year	128	86	19	22	24	36	63	62	152	122	82	84	440



## VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The Clinic sessions are held as follows :—

Men.		Women and Children.	
Mondays	... 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	... 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	... 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	... 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays	... 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.		

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist :—Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.O. :—Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment Centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

Except on Thursday in the case of males, there are facilities for daily irrigation of cases (both sexes) of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 1,894 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 3,174 in 1938.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 46 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 111 doses were supplied to 5 of these doctors during 1939.

The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	7	305	247	—	559
From East Riding cases ...	—	14	22	4	40
From North Riding cases ...	—	20	19	—	39
From West Riding cases ...	—	5	12	—	17
Total sent by Clinic ...	7	344	300	4	655
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	71	943	58	1,072
Grand Total ...	7	415	1,243	62	1,727

\* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

\* G. For detection of Gonococci.

\* W. For Wassermann reaction.

\* O. Other tests.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	42	2	92	99	235	88	48
Discharged, treatment complete ...	7	2	39	—	48	40	8
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	26	—	24	—	50	28	22
Total attendances, out-patients ...	2,185	56	2,726	180	5,147	2,136	2,831
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	—	1	—	—	1	1	—

\* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

830 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 100 York City cases of Syphilis.

Sixty-one cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1939, 16 new City cases of Syphilis and 29 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 17 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1939, 19 new City cases of Syphilis, 38 new City cases of Gonorrhœa, and 1 new City case of Soft Chancre attended the out-patient clinic; 20 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

One case of Venereal Disease (female) was received in the County Hospital as an in-patient during 1939.

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the " Hope Hospital ") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. Two City cases were received during the past year. One was discharged after eleven days' treatment, and the other, admitted in February, was discharged in May, along with a case admitted in December, 1938.

The education and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see Section on Health Education).

The Branch has an Executive Committee of 19 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.) and the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health).



## SECTION G.

### (i) HEALTH EDUCATION.

A local edition of "Better Health," published in July, 1928, had to be discontinued five years later owing to lack of advertising support.

Posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools and clinics.

In December, 1933, the Corporation decided to take over four poster-frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board, and arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects. These are changed monthly.

Since 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows of Cheltenham, copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation," have been available for free distribution. From time to time the publication is revised and brought up to date.

Addresses as under were delivered by the whole-time medical staff and others during the year.

#### HEALTH LECTURES :

Four lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Jan. 24.—	"The Work of the Health Department "	York Presbyterian Church Guild.
,, 26.—	"The Unconscious Person "	Tang Hall Women's Group.
Mar. 13.—	"Nursing "	Women's Central Co-operative Guild.
Oct. 19.—	"Making the best of things "	Tang Hall Women's Co-operative Guild.

Two lectures were given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. C. B. Crane) as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
May 12.—	"Albuminuria and Blood Pressure "	York Midwives' Association.
Nov. 21.—	"Hovingham Lodge "	York City Townswomen's Guild.

Two lectures were given by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer (Dr. F. B. Shevlin) as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Mar. 29.—	"The School Medical Service "	Nunthorpe School Parents' Association.
July 20.—	"The School Medical Service "	Catholic Women's League.

On January 9th, 16th and 23rd a course of film lectures was given by Miss V. D. Swaisland, of the British Social Hygiene Council, to women at the Rowntree Theatre.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. G. Miles, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information :—

County Borough of York Insurance Committee.

Chairman :—Dr. Peter Macdonald, M.A., C.M.

Vice-Chairman :—Mr. Geo. Smithyes.

Councillors W. W. Adamson, T. R. Knight and E. Lacy ; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P. ; Drs. J. H. Gostling and R. P. McGarrigle ; Mrs. F. M. Hood ; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, E. Binks, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., E. Dunkley, R. O. Hague, L. Moody, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Pounder, F. W. Pulling and W. P. Saville.

Clerk to the Committee :—Mr. A. J. G. Miles, F.C.I.I. ; Offices, 8 Minster Yard.

The Committee are responsible for the administration of Medical Benefit for all insured persons residing in the City of York, and for this purpose arrange to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health with a sufficient number of duly qualified practitioners to ensure to all those persons adequate medical attendance and treatment, and with chemists for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines, and such appliances as the Minister of Health may prescribe.

The Committee also administer sickness, disablement and maternity benefits for Deposit Contributors within the area.

At the end of the year there were 40 doctors (three of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 39 Chemists, etc., involving 42 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £27,732. The chemists dispensed 177,767 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1938, to 30th November, 1939.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City :—

1st January, 1939	...	...	45,783	insured persons.
1st April, 1939	...	...	46,485	„ „
1st July, 1939	...	...	46,221	„ „
1st October, 1939	...	...	46,683	„ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 46,295 as compared with 44,063 for the previous year, an increase of 2,232. There were 257 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 6,910 names were added to and 6,306 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Etc.

Twelve medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy M.O.H. of new entrants to the service, etc., in addition to the examination of 408 contacts of infectious disease, or persons convalescent after discharge from the Fever Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector made 29 visits in connection with plans referred from the Streets and Buildings Committee.

(iv) METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Until the end of the War no meteorological observations can be published.

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer and  
Tuberculosis Officer.*



# York Tuberculosis Crusade.

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## TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

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### Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

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*Chairman*—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

THE TOWN CLERK.

†Miss JALLAND.

†DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.

†Miss PATERSON.

†MR. ARTHUR WILKINSON, J.P.

†MRS. MATTHEWS.

ALD. WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

†MR. JAMES W. BARNES  
(Public Assistance Officer).

†MRS. MACHEN.

†MRS. WARD.

MR. HOWARD GRAY.

†MRS. JENNINGS.

†MRS. SHAW.

†MR. CONVEY.

†DR. CRANE.

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—*  
Miss CONING, 11 Castlegate.

*Assistant Secretary—*  
Miss N. TAYLOR, 11 Castlegate.

*Bankers—*  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

*Hon. Auditors—*  
MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND CO., 5 New Street.

## THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1939.

The After Care work proceeded on the usual lines during 1939, but the outbreak of War, and the preceeding anxiety seriously affected what is probably the most valuable part of our work, and we were unable to send the usual number of children away to the sea.

At the time of writing, St. Anne's Home at Bridlington, where we have for a number of years sent children, with excellent results, is now closed except to adult patients, and in any case, it is unlikely that parents would be willing to accept treatment in Convalescent Homes on the North-East Coast.

There seems to be a real need at the moment for a Country Home, in a safe area, where delicate children might be sent. No doubt many other societies are in a similar predicament, and there might be some chance of a joint scheme, from which a number of children might benefit, if such a place was available.

### NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

Seven children were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, and two adults to the Sea Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

Four patients were granted financial assistance.

Twenty-four patients were provided with clothing and boots.

Twenty-five patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and invalid chairs.

Eighty patients received milk.

Twelve patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Eight patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Four patients were supplied with artificial dentures.

Four patients received subsidies towards rent.

### VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the cases, and includes—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, bath chairs, etc.  
 Provision of warm clothing and boots.  
 Loan of shelters.  
 Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.  
 Provision of Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.  
 Payment of expenses, or part expenses, for boarding-out at the seaside.  
 Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, spectacles, and spinal jackets.  
 Home Helps for advanced cases.  
 Travelling expenses for patients undergoing light treatment at Leeds General Infirmary.  
 Subsidies towards rents for tuberculous patients.

### VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Health Visitors paid 2,740 visits, many of which were in connection with After-Care work.

### BOARDING OUT.

Seven children were boarded out at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington; all did well and gained weight. Two adults were sent to the Scarborough Sea Bathing Infirmary.

### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed linen, etc., for use in their Hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind.

A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at 11 Castle-gate—Pillow Cases, Roller Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., may be purchased there.

### RENT SUBSIDIES.

Three patients received a weekly subsidy during 1939. The subsidy usually represents the difference between the old rent and the new, and the patients have certainly benefited by the removal to better housing conditions.

### THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following gifts:—

Clothing from—Mrs. Machen, Miss Smithson, Mrs. Blagg, Miss Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Coates, Dr. McNaught, Miss Smith, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Stainthorpe.



Books and Magazines from—Miss Haley, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Kilvington, Mr. R. Fraser, Mrs. Sturdy.

Special donation of Coal from—Mrs. H. Smith, Hull.

Gifts of Toys and Knitted Woollies for Christmas party from—Saw Mill Department, Messrs. Rowntree & Co. (per Mr. Convey).

Dispensary Notes from—Mr. Daykin, Lady Hamilton, Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.

Invalid Chair from—Mrs. and Miss Hepworth.

Donations to General Fund from—L. & N.E.R. Pension Fund, Mrs. Cooper, Charitable Institution Fund of Messrs. Rowntree & Co.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are very grateful for this kindness extended to us for so many years, and for their unfailing interest in our work.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and co-operation from the Citizens' Distress Committee; The Public Assistance Officer; the British Legion; the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association; the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Matron, The Shelter, Peckitt Street; and the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary and the York County Hospital.

ELIZABETH E. CONING,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

NELLIE TAYLOR,

Assistant Secretary.

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1939.**

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

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To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1939.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The changes in the staff during the year were as follows :—

Mr. C. Harrison was appointed in February to fill a temporary vacancy caused by a transfer to the A.R.P. Department.

Assistant Inspector G. Charnley was also transferred to the A.R.P. Department in July, and Mr. H. G. Milburn was appointed in his place. Upon Mr. Milburn's enlistment in the R.A.M.C. Mr. A. M. Allan filled the vacancy.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

Dwelling Houses :—						Inspections.	Re-inspections
Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	739	94
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	83	—
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	320	72
Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	93	15
Re suspected Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	228	8
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	491	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	947	4,047
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	243	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	4	29
Factories, with Power	...	...	...	...	...	119	14
Factories, without Power	...	...	...	...	...	287	14
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	157	—
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	32	1
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	108	1
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	35	—
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	—
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1,062	1,221
Premises re Swine, Fowls, and other Animals	...	...	...	...	...	25	8
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	19	5
Offensive Trades (other than Fried Fish Shops)	...	...	...	...	...	87	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Plots of waste ground	...	...	...	...	...	9	17
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	53	8
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	...	...	...	...	...	180	19
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	...	...	...	...	...	3,467	4

## FOOD INSPECTIONS :—

Meat and Food Inspections (Day)	...	...	...	...	52,003	—
Ditto (Evening)	...	...	...	...	111	—
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	2,365	—
English Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	23	—
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	2	—
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	29	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	165	—
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	141	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	326	—
Markets	...	...	...	...	88	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	44	—

## MISCELLANEOUS :—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	...	...	...	474
No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	703
No. of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	1,508



Miscellaneous (continued) :—

No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925 ... ..	135
No. of Notices under S. 4 and 62, Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	110
No. of “ permitted numbers ” issued under S. 62, Housing Act, 1936	216
No. of Complaints received, general ... ..	514
Ditto                      re Rats ... ..	116
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 ... ..	12,232

## NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, Etc.

Houses :—

Provided with damp-proof courses ... ..	58
New floors laid or repaired ... ..	139
Overcrowding abated ... ..	84
Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	61
Means of ventilation improved ... ..	190
Plasterwork repaired ... ..	135
Roofs, etc., repaired ... ..	140
Walls, re-pointed ... ..	207
Fireplaces repaired ... ..	116
Water spouts fixed or repaired ... ..	206
Downspouts disconnected from drain ... ..	8
Yard pavements repaired ... ..	35
Yards re-paved ... ..	15
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals	4
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed ... ..	44

Drainage :—

Cleansed or repaired ... ..	186
Reconstructed ... ..	124
New drains constructed ... ..	356
Disconnected from sewer ... ..	259
Ventilated ... ..	234
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings ... ..	7
New sinks fixed ... ..	66
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed ... ..	115

Water closets :—

Limewashed or cleansed ... ..	25
Repaired ... ..	94
Reconstructed ... ..	2
Light and ventilation provided or improved ... ..	19
Additional provided ... ..	24
Provided with sufficient supply of water ... ..	13
Soil pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	2
New flush pipes fixed ... ..	—
New cisterns fixed ... ..	3
“ Wash-down ” water closets provided in lieu of “ waste water ” closets ... ..	359

Water closets (continued) :—

“ Waste water ” closets abolished	..	..	..	1
Privies converted	...	...	...	1
“ Pail closet ” converted	...	...	...	1

Refuse accommodation :—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	148
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	6

Miscellaneous (not classified above) ... 140

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 380 factories were on the register, including :—

Retail bakehouses	...	53	Watch Repairing	...	5
Factory bakehouses	...	45	Restaurants	...	23
Boot and Shoe Repairing	...	49	Cabinet making and	...	...
Dressmaking	...	22	Upholstery	...	15
Millinery	...	10	Laundries	...	4
Tailoring	...	21	Cycle Making and	...	...
Joinery	...	12	Repairing	...	12
Plumbing	...	15	Workplaces	...	31
Saddlery	...	4	Miscellaneous	...	50
Tinsmiths	...	9			

On the whole the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the factories and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following Notices were received during the year from H.M. District Inspector of Factories :—

Re occupation of factory	...	...	...	25
Re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	5
Re dirty bakehouse	...	...	...	0

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Factories with Power :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	18
No. of inspections	...	...	...	24

Factories without Power :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	262
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	403
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	17
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects				11

Retail Bakehouses (56 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Factory Bakehouses (41 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Home Work (Sections 110 and 111) :—

The names of 64 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 58 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
No. of employers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
No. employed in making wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Names received from Clerks of Councils of other districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, a Bye-law is in force in the City, limiting the emission of black smoke to two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes.

Thirty-five observations of ten chimneys were taken; in four observations offences were recorded, warning letters sent and improvements followed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan. 1939.	Dec. 1939.
No. of keepers	...	...
No. of houses	...	...
No. of rooms used for sleeping	...	...
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	...	...
No. of applications for registration	...	...
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...

Under the provisions of section 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.



## HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

	Jan. 1939. Dec. 1939.	
No. of landlords ... ..	1	1
No. of houses ... ..	3	3
No. of separate families ... ..	3	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ... ..	...	...

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(Other than Fish Friers.)

No. on Register ... ..	17
Tripe Boilers ... ..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers ... ..	3
Rag and Bone Dealers ... ..	7
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ... ..	44

The premises generally were found in a clean condition.

## FISH FRIERS.

No. on Register (December, 1939) ... ..	73
Provision of receptacles, etc. ... ..	0
Improvements ... ..	0

Of the above number of registered fish friers, 6 were re-licensed for a period of twelve months.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects :—

Condition of back roads ... ..	5
Choked or foul street gullies ... ..	10
Nuisances arising from sewers ... ..	3
Apparently dangerous structures ... ..	1

## FOODS.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

#### PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1939 :—

(a) Registered, December, 1939 ... ..	26	}	46
(b) Licensed, December, 1939 ... ..	20		
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ... ..	...		184
No. of notices, re defects ... ..	...		2
No. of receptacles provided ... ..	...		2
No. re-licensed during the year ... ..	...		12
No. discontinued during the year ... ..	...		1

Many of the slaughter-houses are structurally in poor condition, and are also in close proximity to houses and other buildings.

As far as the structural conditions will allow, they have been kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory condition.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which became operative on the 1st January, 1934, requires generally that every animal shall be slaughtered by means of a mechanically operated instrument.

The above provision does not apply to sheep in this City.

The Act also provides that all slaughtermen shall be over eighteen years of age and hold a Licence from the Local Authority. During the year 12 such licences were issued to fit and proper persons for a period of three years.

### UNSOUND MEAT.

The following tables show the amount of meat and other foods dealt with because of their diseased or unsound condition. The inspection of carcasses in the slaughter-houses takes up a considerable amount of time, particularly during the early part of the week. It was not necessary to make any seizures, all diseased meat being voluntarily surrendered. Ninety-five per cent. of the butchers are members of the local Butchers' Association.

In addition to the notices of " Regular hours of Slaughtering " under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 615 notices of " Occasional Slaughtering " were received. As far as possible, the carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected. In many cases, slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays. It is pleasing to note that the work under these Regulations has been carried out amicably. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements to ensure the sale of " meat " under hygienic conditions.

TABLE I.

### TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Stones.</i>
1939	...	...	...	...	...	6,988
1938	...	...	...	...	...	7,239
1937	...	...	...	...	...	7,660

TABLE II.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ... ..	9,248	117	1,174	36,095	18,072
Number inspected ... ..	8,921	112	1,125	24,955	17,901
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	3	0	7	10	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	800	6	9	47	56
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	8.1	5.35	1.42	.22	.40
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	29	4	9	1	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	638	40	5	0	80
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	7.47	39.28	1.24	.004	4.60

All condemned meat was destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

TABLE III.  
PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuff.	Quantity.	Weight.	Foodstuff.	Quantity.	Weight.
Apples ... ..	Parts of 5 boxes	7 st. 2 lbs.	Hams, Cooked ... ..	2 tins	2 st.
Apricot Pulps ... ..	1 tin	10 lbs.	Pears ... ..	1 box	2 st. 12 lbs.
Beef, Corned ... ..	2 tins	12 lbs.	Plums (Victoria) ... ..	10 tins	1 st.
Black Currants ... ..	58 crates	54 st.	Potatoes ... ..	1 bag	8 st.
Chickens ... ..	26	5 st.	Tomatoes ... ..	62 crates	104 st. 5 lbs.
			Tongue ... ..	4 tins	1 st. 10 lbs.

The above foodstuffs were in an unsound condition and were destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

## MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

### MILK.

The taking of samples of milk, inspections of cowsheds and dairies, and giving of advice to those who have in any way the handling of this very important food, takes up a considerable amount of time.

Samples are taken for analysis for the chemical content by the City Analyst, the presumed standard being 3.0 per cent. of Milk-fat and 8.5 per cent. of Solids-not-fat, as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and Table V shows the adulteration of samples during the past five years;



also for bacteriological examination by the City Bacteriologist, to ascertain the cleanliness of the milk. In connection with the latter, although no bacteriological standard is specified for ungraded milk, the Bacteriologist bases his reports upon the Accredited Standard, viz., shall satisfy a methylene-blue reduction test and have no coliform bacillus in 1/100th ml. During the year, as will be seen by Table IV, many of the samples of ungraded milk, a large proportion of which were sold loose from delivery cans in the streets, complied with the conditions for Accredited milk. I am pleased to report that there are now 8 dairies in the City where a plant has been installed for sterilizing bottles, cans, etc.

COWSHEDS.

No. of registered keepers, January, 1939	...	...	...	...	11
No. discontinued since January, 1939	...	...	...	...	1
No. of registered keepers, December, 1939	...	...	...	...	10
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	...	186
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	21

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

REGISTRATION OF TRADERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

(The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.)

Number of Retail Purveyors Selling Milk within the City :—

	December, 1938.	December, 1939.
(a) Residing in the City	177†	177
(b) Residing outside the City	74	72

† Of these, 82 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only.

Number of Wholesale Traders selling Milk within the City :—

	December, 1938.	December, 1939.
(a) Residing in the City	11	10
(b) Residing outside the City	50	49

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year the following licences were granted :—

Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	6
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	2
Dealer's Licence to bottle and sell Milk as "Tuberculin Tested "	1
Dealer's Licence to bottle and sell Milk as "Accredited "	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Accredited "	2
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as "Accredited "	2
Pasteuriser's Licence to sell Milk as "Pasteurised "	2
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as "Pasteurised "	2

# MILK—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. METHYLENE-BLUE AND BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 116 samples were obtained and submitted for either bacteriological examination, methylene-blue test, or biological test, viz. :—

Designated Milk, 30; Ungraded Milk, 86.

In addition, two samples of ungraded milk were submitted for examination for *Bacillus Typhosus*, following two cases of Typhoid Fever, and were certified as negative.

TABLE IV.

## Bacteriological Examination.

Designated Milk :

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, prescribes the following designations and standards for milk :—

Designation.	Standards.	
Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test.	No coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre.
Accredited Milk.	ditto.	ditto.
Pasteurised Milk.	Not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre.	—

A sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene Blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene Blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Did not comply with prescribed conditions.	Coliform Bacilli present.
“Tuberculin Tested (Certified)” ...	11	11	—	—
“Tuberculin Tested”	1	1	—	—
“ Accredited ” ...	4	4	—	—
“Pasteurised” ...	14	12	1	1

Ungraded Milk :

No. of Samples.	Methylene-blue Test.		Coliform Test.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
86	65	21	63	23

Biological Test :

Type of Milk.	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
“Tuberculin-Tested” ...	12	—	12
“Accredited” ...	4	—	4
“Pasteurised” ...	13	—	13
Ungraded Milk ...	84	9	75
Totals ...	113	9	104

In each case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, or where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

The following summary shows that we have been instrumental in the elimination of several tubercular cows from herds, the milk from which was coming into the City.

No. 9.—Referred to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who visited the farm and made a clinical examination of the herd. One cow was found with an induration of the udder and a sample of milk from the cow was submitted to microscopic examination and proved positive for tubercle bacilli. The animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculous Order and post mortem revealed tuberculosis of the udder. Two group samples from the remainder of the herd were submitted for biological examination and proved negative.

No. 22.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit three farms and make an inspection of the herds, consisting of 4, 7 and 7 cows respectively. One individual and three group samples were submitted for biological examination, which proved negative. The Inspector was informed that two cows had been removed from the herds between the time the sample was taken and his inspection.



No. 29.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 9 cows. One individual and two group samples were submitted for biological examination, which proved negative. The Inspector was informed that one cow had been removed from the herd between the time the sample was taken and his inspection.

No. 54.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 8 cows. One individual and one group sample was taken for microscopic and biological examination respectively. The sample which was taken for microscopic examination was positive for tubercle bacilli, and the cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and the post mortem examination revealed tuberculosis of the udder. The group sample proved negative.

No. 62.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 26 cows. One group sample was taken for biological examination and proved positive. Upon further inspection of the herd, one cow was detected to be suffering from tuberculosis. This cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

No. 63.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 21 cows. One individual and three group samples were taken for biological examination. The individual and one of the group samples proving positive. Before these results were known, the animal from which the individual sample was taken had died. Further clinical examinations of the herd from which the positive group sample was obtained were made and individual samples taken. All of which proved negative. The Inspector was informed that two cows had been removed from the herd between the time the primary sample was taken and his inspection.

No. 64.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 15 cows. One individual and one group sample was taken for biological examination, the individual sample proving positive. The animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and the post mortem examination revealed tuberculosis of the udder. The group sample proved negative.

No. 65.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 9 cows. One

individual and one group sample was taken for biological examination, the individual sample proving positive. The animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and post mortem examination revealed tuberculosis of the udder. The group sample proved negative.

No. 71.—Referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, who asked the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to visit the farm and make an inspection of the herd, consisting of 35 cows. Four group samples were taken, all of which proved negative.

PHOSPHATASE TEST—PASTEURISED MILK.

Thirteen samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for the Phosphatase Test, all of which were certified as negative. In addition, one sample of milk was submitted to the test to ascertain if the contractors were delivering Pasteurised Milk in lieu of Fresh Milk. The sample was certified as positive.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1939 was 300 (111 informal and 189 formal). This number represents 2.97 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (100,800), being slightly smaller than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, i.e., 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years :—

TABLE V.

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Number examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
1935 ...	291	44	15.1	209	43	20.6
1936 ...	271	30	11.1	180	26	14.4
1937 ...	273	38	13.9	175	35	20.0
1938 ...	283	44	15.5	203	44	21.7
1939 ...	300	53	17.7	199	45	22.6

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

TABLE VI.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals
Milk ... ..	180	19	154	45	199
Ammoniated Quinine Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	—	4	4	—	4
Baking Powder ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Beef Suet, Shredded	—	2	2	—	2
Butter ... ..	8	3	5	6	11
Camphorated Oil ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cascara Tablets ... ..	—	3	3	—	3
Castor Oil ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Celery Pills ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cornflour ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cream ... ..	—	6	6	—	6
Cream Cheese ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Currie Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dripping ... ..	—	3	3	—	3
Epsom Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Figs, Compound Syrup of ... ..	—	3	3	—	3
Fish Cakes ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Flour, Self Raising...	—	1	1	—	1
Friar's Balsam ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Glauber's Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ham, Boiled ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Health Salts ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Honey ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ice Cream ... ..	—	8	8	—	8
Iodine, Tincture of ... ..	—	2	1	1	2
Jams ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Jellies, Table ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Lard ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Liquid Paraffin ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Liquorice, Compound Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Malted Milk ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Milk, Unsweetened Tinned ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Meat, Potted ... ..	—	4	4	—	4
Mustard Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil ... ..	—	4	4	—	4



TABLE VI—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals.
Pepper, Cayenne ...	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper, White ...	—	4	4	—	4
Phosphorous and Quinine Tablets ...	—	1	1	—	1
Rice, Ground ...	—	1	1	—	1
Salt ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sausages ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Sugar ... ..	1	1	1	1	2
Sulphur, Flowers of	—	1	1	—	1
Sweetmeats ... ..	—	3	3	—	3
Tea ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Vinegar ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ...	189	111	247	53	300

TABLE VII.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES OF MILK  
TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938,  
REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, pages 96-102.)

No.	Remarks.
1	} Two other samples taken the same time certified as genuine.
2	
9	} Vendor cautioned.
10	
17	} Referred to North Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
18	
	Further sample taken certified as genuine.
20	} Fourth sample taken at the same time certified as genuine.
21	
22	
24	Vendor cautioned.
25	“ Appeal to Cow ” samples taken, which although deficient in Solids-not-Fat had a normal freezing point. Vendor cautioned.
48	} Fourth sample taken at the same time certified as genuine.
49	
51	

No.	Remarks.
54	Two other samples taken at the same time certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
57	} One other sample taken at the same time certified as genuine.
58	
64	Vendor cautioned.
76	Vendor cautioned.
99	Referred to West Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
102	"Course of Delivery" sample taken. See No. 107. Vendor cautioned.
105	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken. See Nos. 117-123.
107	Refers to No. 102. "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, Nos. 124 and 125, which were certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
117	} Refers to No. 105. Two further samples taken at the same time
118	
152	} certified as genuine. Also three evening "Appeal to Cow" samples certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
153	
158	"Course of Delivery" sample taken. See No. 159. Vendor cautioned.
159	Refers to No. 158. Vendor cautioned.
160	Vendor cautioned.
165	} Vendor cautioned.
166	
176	Vendor cautioned.
178	"Course of Delivery" sample taken from wholesaler. See No. 204. Vendor cautioned.
179	"Course of Delivery" sample taken which was certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
204	Refers to No. 178. "Course of Delivery" samples taken from producer to vendor. See Nos. 209 and 210. Vendor cautioned.
206	Vendor cautioned.
209	Refers to No. 204. Evenings "Course of Delivery" samples taken. No. 210 certified as genuine. "Appeal to Cow" samples taken, Nos. 211-215, certified as genuine. Vendor cautioned.
220	Referred to North Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
225	Referred to East Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
228	Referred to West Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
229	Vendor cautioned.
234	Referred to North Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.
265	Vendor cautioned.
293	Referred to North Riding County Council. Vendor cautioned.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE

No. of manufacturers of margarine	...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine	...	...	...	...	15
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	...	19

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 34  
of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

## BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

No. of manufacturers of butter	...	...	...	...	1
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## ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929, AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (SECTION 28).

No. of premises on register where artificial cream may be manufactured, sold, or exposed, or kept for sale for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	1
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## ICE CREAM DEALERS.

The manufacture and sale of Ice Cream is governed by Sections 92 and 93 of the York Corporation Act, 1914, and Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are 186 premises on the register.

During the year 8 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified them to be free from preservatives.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 116 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated and, if necessary, notices served upon the occupiers in accordance with the Act, advice being given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for the destruction of the vermin. Where possible the services of a rat-catcher were used, 810 rats being caught and 1,983 baits laid.

“ National Rat Week ” was held from 6th to 11th November, 1939, the attention of the public being drawn by means of the local press, posters and handbills to the destruction of rats and mice as mentioned in the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Leaflet No. 49. During the week 70 rats were killed in the City and taken to the Corporation Depot. This number was a decrease of 71 on the previous year.

With the co-operation of the City Engineer, arrangements were continued throughout the year to bait the sewers regularly, phosphorous paste being used.



## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, with the exception of Section 10, is administered by the police.

During the year 6 premises were dealt with under Section 10. Of these, 5 notices were complied with by the end of the year, and the remaining one was in progress.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year fifteen informal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken under the above Act. For details of analysis, see Agricultural Analyst's Report, page 102.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The marking of goods in accordance with the Orders in Council made under the above Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. Rag flock is occasionally used by some upholsterers. No samples have been taken during the year.

## THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the Managements.

## WASTE WATER-CLOSET REPLACEMENTS.

(Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4)).

The City Council, on the 7th March, 1938, passed the following resolution :—

“ That the Chief Sanitary Inspector be instructed to investigate all applications for replacement of waste water-closets by water-closets; to ask for an estimate of the cost and to authorise a payment of half the cost thereof provided such half cost does not exceed £7 10s. 0d.”

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 79), 359 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets.

## OFFICES.

In accordance with Circular 1600 of the Ministry of Health, dated 1st May, 1937, 4 offices have been inspected during the year. In each case notices were served to cleanse, provide additional sanitary accommodation or for general repairs, etc. These works have been completed and the outstanding works on notices served towards the end of 1938 have also been completed.

# PROSECUTIONS.

Date.	Offence.	Result.
30.1.39	Bottling of Milk in the Street ...	Agent fined £1 and vendor 10/-.
28.9.39	Butter Samples Nos. 186 and 216. Selling Butter containing excess water ...	Fined £1 and costs in each case.
28.9.39	Butter Samples Nos. 188 and 219. Selling adulterated Butter ...	Vendor and agent fined £1 10s. 0d. and costs in each case.
28.9.39	Butter Samples Nos. 189 and 218. Selling Butter containing excess water ...	First case dismissed on payment of costs and fined 10/- and costs in second case.

## SECTION I.

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1939.

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Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
67 Surrey Street,  
Sheffield, 1.  
April 30th, 1940

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1939.

During the year 300 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted :—

Article.	Number examined.	Article.	Number examined.
Milk ... ..	199	Mustard Cream ...	1
Cream ... ..	6	Baking Powder ...	2
Butter ... ..	11	Self Raising Flour ...	1
Cheese ... ..	2	Corn Flour ... ..	1
Condensed Milk ...	1	Ground Rice ... ..	1
Malted Milk ... ..	1	Jam ... ..	2
Lard ... ..	1	Honey ... ..	1
Tea ... ..	2	Table Jelly ... ..	2
Sugar ... ..	2	Sweetmeats ... ..	3
Pepper ... ..	4	Ice Cream ... ..	8
Cayenne Pepper ...	2	Dripping ... ..	3
Curry Powder ... ..	1	Shredded Beef Suet ...	2
Salt ... ..	1	Meat and Fish Products	8
Vinegar ... ..	1	Drugs ... ..	31

#### MILK.

During the year 199 samples of Milk were examined.



Of these :—

154 samples were genuine.

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

3 samples were slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet)— $-0.534^{\circ}\text{C}$ . was normal.

22 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 4 to 25 per cent.

4 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 12 to 33 per cent. and were slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) were normal.

1 sample was deficient in Milk-Fat 10 per cent. and deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.8 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $-0.523^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed at least 1.3 per cent. of Added Water.

1 sample was deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 6.8 per cent., but was too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point.

1 sample though conforming to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, the Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $-0.481^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed at least 9 per cent. of Added Water.

1 sample was deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.7 per cent. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) — $-0.528^{\circ}\text{C}$ . showed a small amount of Added Water.

5 samples contained 4.1, 4.7, 6.3, 8 and 10 per cent. respectively of Added Water.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples :—

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January ... ..	14	3.28	8.67
February ... ..	13	3.06	8.54
March ... ..	23	3.35	8.69
April ... ..	12	3.67	8.72
May ... ..	27	3.56	8.80
June ... ..	14	3.29	8.87
July ... ..	10	3.37	8.73
August ... ..	28	3.35	8.58
September ... ..	9	3.23	8.89
October ... ..	14	3.80	8.89
November ... ..	20	3.92	8.65
December ... ..	15	3.84	8.69
Average for the year 1939 ... ..		3.49	8.71
Average for the year 1938 ... ..		3.56	8.74
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 ... ..		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, or with the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 :—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %		
9	Jan. 7	3.18	8.15	—0.502	Added Water 4.1%. Informal. Refers to No. 273/38.
10	„	3.25	8.55	—0.481	Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed at least 9% of Added Water. Informal. Refers to No. 273/38.
25	Feb. 23	3.32	7.96	—0.492	Added Water 6.3%
107	May 24	3.01	8.10	—0.492	Added Water 4.7%
204	Aug. 14	4.01	7.82	—0.492	Added Water 8%. Refers to No. 178.
293	Dec. 29	4.14	7.62	—0.486	Added Water 10.3%
102	May 19	3.35	8.18	—0.528	Deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 3.7%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed a small amount of Added Water.
178	Aug. 10	4.30	7.92		Deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 6.8%. (Too sour for the determination of the Freezing Point).
209	Aug. 15	2.70	8.26	—0.523	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10% and deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat 2.8%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) showed at least 1.3% of Added Water. Refers to No. 204.
2	Jan. 3	2.15	8.27	—0.549	Deficient in Milk-Fat 28.3% and slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) normal. Informal. Refers to Nos. 269 to 272/38.
20	Feb. 23	2.64	8.22	—0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12% and slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Refers to Nos. 269 to 272/38.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C.	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %		
49	Mar. 21	2.64	8.39	—0.539	Deficient in Milk-Fat 12% and slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Refers to Nos. 20 to 23.
54	Mar. 22	2.00	8.30	—0.546	Deficient in Milk-Fat 33.3% and slightly deficient in Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Refers to Nos. 48 to 51.
176	Aug. 10	2.90	8.48	—0.534	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal.
1	Jan. 3	2.76	8.63		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8%. Informal. Refers to Nos. 269 to 272/38.
18	Feb. 9	2.75	8.88		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%.
21	Feb. 23	2.79	8.47	—0.544	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7%. Freezing Point (Hortvet) was normal. Refers to Nos. 269 to 272/38.
22	„	2.31	8.65		Deficient in Milk-Fat 23%. Refers to Nos. 269 to 272/38.
24	„	2.88	8.59		Deficient in Milk-Fat 4%. Refers to No. 273/38.
48	Mar. 21	2.34	8.58		Deficient in Milk-Fat 22%. Refers to Nos. 20 to 23.
51	„	2.68	8.50	—0.539	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.6%. Refers to Nos. 20 to 23.
57	Mar. 23	2.86	8.54		Deficient in Milk-Fat 4.6%. Refers to Nos. 48 to 54.
58	„	2.33	8.51		Deficient in Milk-Fat 22.3%. Refers to Nos. 48 to 54.
99	May 19	2.77	9.18		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.6%.
105	May 24	2.70	9.11		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10%.
117	May 25	2.83	8.80		Deficient in Milk-Fat 5.6%. Informal. “Appeal to Cow” and Refers to No. 105.
118	„	2.25	9.03		Deficient in Milk-Fat 25%. Informal. “Appeal to Cow” and Refers to No. 105.



Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Freezing Point (Hortvet) °C	Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not Fat %		
152	June 27	2.63	8.80		Deficient in Milk-Fat 12.3
158	„	2.79	8.81		Deficient in Milk-Fat 7 Refers to No. 102.
165	July 18	2.82	8.92		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%
166	„	2.82	8.92		Deficient in Milk-Fat 6%
179	Aug. 10	2.33	8.51		Deficient in Milk-Fat 22.3
220	Aug. 28	2.70	8.65		Deficient in Milk-Fat 10%
225	„	2.36	8.77		Deficient in Milk-Fat 21.3
228	Sept. 20	2.74	8.72		Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.6%
234	Sept. 27	2.40	8.95		Deficient in Milk-Fat 20%
17	Feb. 9	3.00	8.30		Slightly deficient in M Solids other than Milk-F
64	April 25	3.95	8.35		Slightly deficient in M Solids other than Milk-F
265	Nov. 9	3.40	8.20		Slightly deficient in M Solids other than Milk-F
76	May 3	2.87	8.89		Slightly deficient in Milk-F
153	June 27	2.91	8.87		Slightly deficient in Milk-F
159	June 28	2.93	8.78		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fa Refers to No. 158.
160	July 18	2.95	8.67		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fa
206	Aug. 14	2.89	8.61		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fa
229	Sept. 20	2.86	8.91		Slightly deficient in Milk-Fa

## BUTTER.

Eleven samples of Butter were examined during the year.

Of these samples two were rancid, but not, in my opinion, sufficient to render them unfit for food.

Two samples, both from one source, contained 23.8 and 30 per cent. of Water respectively, and in addition contained foreign fat, the amount present being in the first case at least 20 per cent. and in the second case at least 25 per cent.

Four other samples contained Water in proportions varying from 17 to 27 per cent.

Under the Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902, Butter must not contain more than 16 per cent. of Water.

The remaining samples were genuine.

## CHEESE.

Two samples of Cheese were examined during the year.

One sample of Dutch Cheese contained only 32.7 per cent. of Milk-Fat (expressed on the dry sample). In my opinion this Cheese was made from partly-skimmed Milk.

The remaining sample of Cheese was a Cream Cheese. This sample contained 74.5 per cent. of Milk-Fat and was a good quality Cream Cheese.

## SALT, VINEGAR AND DRIPPING.

One sample of Salt, one sample of Vinegar and three samples of Dripping taken from a fried fish shop and alleged to have caused illness, were found on examination to be free from any deleterious ingredients.

## SUGAR.

One sample of Sugar was found on examination to contain a small amount of insoluble residue which proved to be Ground Rice. In my opinion the admixture was accidental.

The other sample of Sugar submitted during the year was genuine.

## PRESERVATIVES.

All the samples examined for preservatives conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

## MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Four samples of Potted Meat, two samples of Sausage and one sample each of Boiled Ham and Fish Cakes were genuine and free from preservatives.

## DRUGS.

Four samples each of Olive Oil and Aspirin Tablets, three samples each of Syrup of Figs and Cascara Tablets, two samples each of Castor Oil and Tincture of Iodine, and one sample each of Camphorated Oil, Compound Liquorice Powder, Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, Flowers of Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Glauber's Salt, Gregory's Powder, Friar's Balsam, Phosphorus and Quinine Tablets, Glycerine, Liquid Paraffin, Celery Pills and Health Salts were examined during the year.

Of the two samples of Tincture of Iodine examined, one consisted of an alcoholic solution of Iodine and Potassium Iodide together with some resinous matter. It contained 2.0 per cent. of Iodine and 3.0 per cent. of Potassium Iodide.

Tincture of Iodine of the British Pharmacopœia should contain 2.5 per cent. of Iodine and 1.5 per cent. of Potassium Iodide; it should not contain any resinous matter.

The sample was not Tincture of Iodine (Tinct. Iodi. Mitis. B.P.).

A further sample from the same source was free from resinous matter and contained 2.51 per cent. of Iodine and 1.9 per cent. of Potassium Iodide. This sample contained Potassium Iodide in excess of the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

The remaining samples of Drugs were genuine.

None of the other samples mentioned call for special comment.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Fifteen samples were examined during the year, namely seven Feeding Stuffs and eight Fertilisers.

The Feeding Stuffs consisted of :—

- 2 samples of Fish Meal.
- 1 sample of Sussex Ground Oats.
- 1 sample of Barley Meal.
- 1 sample of Maize Meal.
- 1 sample of Linseed Meal.
- 1 sample of Feeding Meat Meal.

The sample of Feeding Meat Meal was deficient in Albuminoids and contained an excess of Phosphoric Acid. The Statutory Statement for the sample gave the Albuminoids content as 50 per cent. and the amount of Albuminoids found was 45.1 per cent. Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, Feeding Meat Meal is defined as the Product containing not less than 55 per cent. of Albuminoids (Protein) and not more than 4 per cent. of Salt obtained by drying and grinding animal carcasses or portions thereof (excluding hoof and horn) to which no other matter has been added. This sample was thus not “Feeding Meat Meal,” but should have been described as “Feeding Meat and Bone Meal.”

The remaining samples of Feeding Stuffs conformed to their respective guarantees.

The Fertilisers consisted of :—

- 2 samples of Bone Meal.
- 1 sample of Dried Blood.
- 1 sample of Basic Slag.
- 1 sample of Superphosphate.
- 1 sample of Hydrated Garden Lime.
- 1 sample of General Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Stable Hop Manure.

The sample of General Fertiliser contained Nitrogen and Potash in excess of the guarantee, but was deficient in Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.

The sample of Stable Hop Manure contained Nitrogen, Insoluble Phosphoric Acid and Potash in excess of the guarantee.

The remaining samples of Fertilisers conformed to their respective guarantees.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.



SECTION J.

**REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.**

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report as Inspector of Canal Boats, for the year ended 31st December, 1939.

The number of Canal Boats on my register on 31st December, 1939, was 305. Of these 219 have been broken up, transferred to other districts or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable, and 34 of the registered vessels are in regular use in this district. One vessel is employed as a dredger by the Ouse Catchment Board.

Fifty-seven Canal Boat Inspections have been made during the year. On the boats inspected were 114 men, but neither women or children.

On 13th November a man suffering from Scarlet Fever was taken off one vessel in York. The vessel was disinfected by the Health Committee's staff.

The vessels inspected were generally in good condition as regards cleanliness, repairs and equipment, neither was any foul or offensive cargo carried.

No contravention of the Canal Boats Regulations was observed on the vessels inspected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

March 12th, 1940.

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